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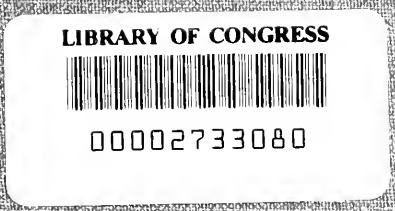
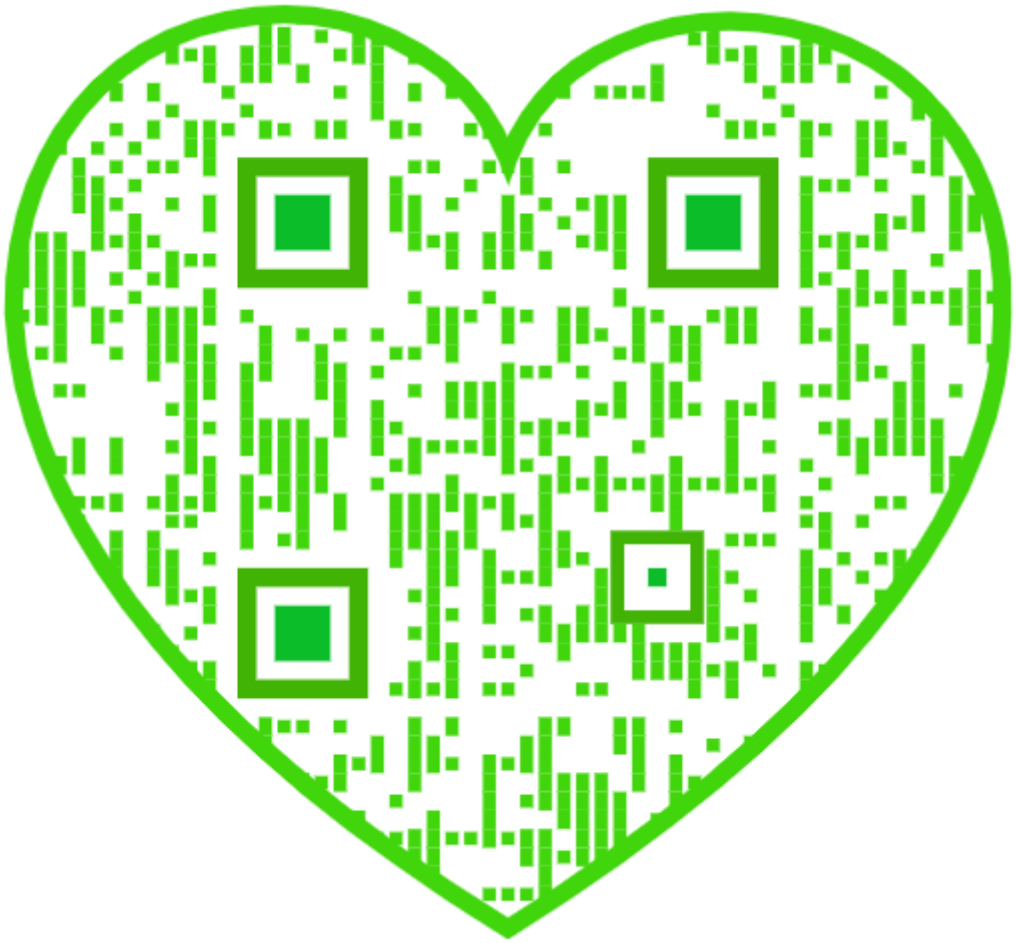
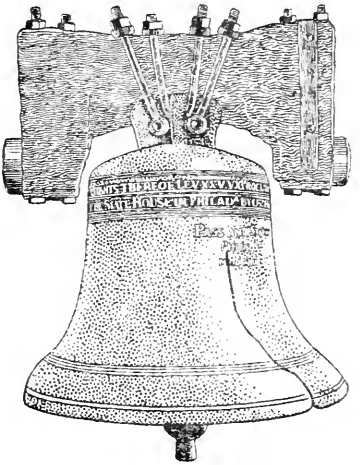




NEW AMERICAN
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
OUTLINES

A. R. McCOOK



"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,"
For thee I rang.

COMPLETE OUTLINES—HISTORY, GOVERNMENT

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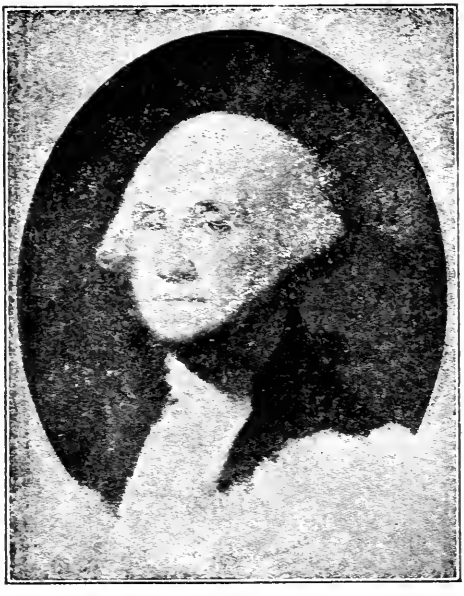

GEORGE WASHINGTON

"Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

NEW AMERICAN

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

OUTLINES

BY

A. R. McCOOK

Teacher and School Superintendent

VOLUME I

of the

NEW AMERICAN HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT SERIES

Each Volume a Complete Unit

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This volume, which is the first in the New American History and Government Series, is prepared especially for the use of pupils in rural and grade schools. All teachers and students in high schools and colleges should have Volume II of the series—Teachers and Students' American History and Government.

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History is the study of the life of a people.

"History is the biography of a society."
"History is the essence of innumerable biographies."
"Through the ages one increasing purpose runs."
"The present is the fruit of the past and the germs of the future."
"History knows not if, and might have been is a form of words unwritten in her book of phrases."—Ridpath.

EUROPE BEFORE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

Peoples supposed to have visited America before 1492:
- Chinese, Egyptians.
- Phoenicians and Greeks.
- Northmen, 1000.

Events hindering further visits:
- Invasions of Goths, Vandals and Huns, 350 to 476.
- Establishment of new nations.
- Conquest among nations.
- Lack of geographical knowledge.

Causes leading to a revival of interest in new lands:
- Commercial ambition.
- Religious zeal.
- The crusades.
- The renaissance.

What ancient Europe sent to the East:
- Metals, wood, pitch, woolen cloth, linen, black lead, wine and glassware.

What ancient Europe brought from the East:
- Silks, cotton cloth and other fine dry goods.
- Dye woods and drugs.
- Precious stones and ivory.
- Spices and perfumes.

Cities which controlled trade with the East:
- Venice, by way of the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Indian ocean.
- Genoa, by way of Bosporus and Black Sea, and then by caravan to the East.
- Antioch, by way of Euphrates valley and Persian gulf.

What changed trade routes:
- In 1453 the Turks captured Constantinople and refused to let the ships of other nations pass through the Bosporus. This closed Genoa's route, gave Venice a monopoly and made a new route desirable.

New routes tried:
- Passage around Africa by Diaz, a Portuguese sailor, who succeeded in sailing around the south cape, which he named Cape of Storms, but the name was changed to Cape of Good Hope by King John of Portugal.

Columbus' plan:
- To sail west until he reached China or India.

"The great canon of history is its continuity."

©CLA535510

History is the story of the evolution of society.

"America is the land of the future where, in the ages that lie before us, the burden of the world's history shall be revealed." —Hegel.

COLUMBUS

Birth—

Genoa, Italy, about 1446.

Parentage—

His parents were poor but ambitious and industrious. His father was a wool comber.

Education—

Attended the University of Pavia for a short time, where he paid special attention to mathematics, geography, astronomy and navigation; the sciences most nearly related to seafaring.

Read extensively and was always a student.

Marriage—

Married the daughter of a renowned navigator, governor of one of the Madeira islands.

He was thus brought into association with explorers and discoverers and gained much useful information, charts and maps.

Character—

Resolute, energetic and persevering.

Devotedly pious and very sensitive.

Important Events in Life—

Went to sea at age of fourteen.

Sailed much upon the Mediterranean and visited England, Iceland, coast of Guinea and Madeira islands.

Lived for a while at Lisbon, where he supported himself by making charts and maps.

Discovered America.

Incentives for Discovery—

Religious zeal.

Desire for a new route to India.

Acquisition of wealth and territory.

To prove the truth of his theory that the earth was round.

Attempts to Secure Aid—

Applied to King John of Portugal; to the kings of Spain and France; to his native city, Genoa, and to England.

Finally appealed to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain and was successful.

Hindrances—

Defective geographical knowledge.

Ignorance and superstition of the people.

Incompetent sailors and poorly constructed ships.

Columbus was poor and much money was required to fit out an expedition.

Death and Burial—

Died in 1506, at Valladolid, Spain, where he was buried.

Remains were afterward taken to Seville, then to Santo Domingo, Hayti; later to Havana, Cuba, and finally (1899) back to Seville.

"The literature of a people reflects the purpose of the age."

PERIOD OF DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION
1492-1607

SPANISH—

Columbus, 1942,
Bahamas, Cuba, Hayti.

Columbus, 1493-96,
Porto Rico, Jamaica, Windward islands.

Columbus, 1498,
Orinoco river, northern coast of South America.

Columbus, 1502,
Central America.

Vespucius, 1499,
Explored Brazilian coast.

Ponce de Leon, 1513,
Discovered and named Florida.

Balboa, 1513,
Discovered Pacific.

Cortez, 1519-21,
Conquered Mexico.

De Ayllon, 1520,
Carolina.

Narvaez, 1528,
Florida to Texas.

Magellan, 1519-21,
Sailed around South America and into the Pacific. Was the first to circumnavigate the globe.

De Soto, 1539-42,
Explored the southern part of the United States and discovered Mississippi river.

Coronado, 1540,
New Mexico and Arizona. Discovered the Gila, Rio Grande and Colorado rivers.

Cabrillo, 1542,
Discovered the Pacific coast of the United States.

ENGLISH—

John Cabot, 1497,
Labrador.

Sebastian Cabot, 1498,
Labrador to Cape Cod.

Frobisher, 1576,
Coast from Labrador to Frobisher strait.

Drake, 1579,
Explored Pacific coast to Oregon.

Davis, 1585,
Discovered Davis strait.

Raleigh, 1585,
Coast of Virginia and Carolina.

Gosnold, 1602,
Discovered the coast of Massachusetts and shortened the route across the Atlantic.

Hudson, 1610,
Discovered Hudson bay.

Baffin, 1616,
Discovered Baffin bay.

FRENCH—

Cartier, 1535,
Discovered and explored St. Lawrence river.

Champlain, 1603-35,
Discovered and explored as far as Lake Huron.

Marquet and Joliet, 1673,
Discovered the central part of the Mississippi river.

Hennepin, 1680,
Discovered the upper part of the Mississippi river.

La Salle, 1682,
Sailed to the mouth of the Mississippi river.

PORTUGAL—

Vasco de Gama, 1497-98,
Reached India by sailing around Africa.

Cabral, 1500,
Discovered Brazil.

HOLLAND—

Hudson, 1609,
Discovered Hudson river.

THE ABORIGINAL PERIOD

Unknown to 1492

The Aboriginal American

Name—

Indian, given to the inhabitants of North and South America by Columbus, who supposed that the New World was a part of India, hence the name Indian.

Origin—

Uncertain—however, most of the tribes had traditions of an early immigration from some other country.

Theories, Asiatic immigration by way of Behring strait, descent from Esquimos, Chinese origin and American origin. The last named is probably correct.

Number—

Between two and three hundred thousand at the time of the discovery.

Manner of Living—

Were generally in the hunting and fishing stage, but they frequently carried on some crude agriculture, raising Indian corn, pumpkins, squash, beans and tobacco. The dog was the only domestic animal. Made some pottery, stone pipes, arrow heads, snow shoes, moccasins, birch bark canoes and wampum, which was used for money.

Clothing consisted of furs and skins of animals.

Indians of the north and east lived in huts and tents, but those of the southwest had stone buildings, of which ruins are still to be found.

Believed in a division of labor, the men did the hunting and fishing, the women did the other work.

Tools and Weapons—

Tools were few and of the rudest kind. Weapons consisted of bows and arrows, spears, flint hatchets and clubs.

Personal Appearance—

Copper color, eyes black and deep set, straight black hair with little or no beard and high cheek bones. The women let their hair grow, but the men cut all but a little tuft called the scalp lock. In size, general appearance and manners the difference in the different tribes was marked.

Traits of Character—

Living an outdoor life and depending not so much upon what they raised as upon the produce of their fishing and the chase, they became expert in woodcraft and were good hunters and fishers. In war they were deceitful, cunning, cruel, treacherous and revengeful, but possessed of wonderfful self-control, and showed neither pleasure nor pain.

They were lazy, improvident and inveterate gamblers. Were grave, often morose, but grateful for favors. Good or bad treatment was always remembered.

Social Customs—

Personally the Indian had but little liberty. He was bound to the customs of his fathers. These customs regulated his marriage, his place in council and the way he painted his face. He had to prove that he was worthy of being a warrior before he was admitted to all of their proceedings.

The families living together in one house made up the Indian clan. All families belonging to the clan were supposed to be descended from the same female ancestor. From two or three to twenty or more clans made up a tribe, in which each clan was distinguished by some special badge or token.

All property except weapons and trinkets was held in common by the clan.

Progress and Education—

No progress was made. Like the Chinese the son lived like the father. To be skillful hunters and brave warriors was the greatest ambition. Education consisted of learning to throw the tomahawk, shoot with a bow and arrow and to spear fish. Books and papers were unknown.

Religion—

The Indian believed in a future life. The Great Spirit was his God. His heaven was a happy hunting ground. He worshipped dead ancestors, but did not worship idols. He believed that not only beasts, birds and reptiles, but also lakes, rivers and waterfalls had spirits that could help or harm him. Dancing was an important part of most of his religious exercises. Religious rites were performed by medicine men.

Government—

The Indian government may be called a pure democracy. Each clan chose its own sachem, a civil magistrate, whom they could depose at will. Each clan also had a number of war chiefs.

The tribe was governed by a council composed of the sachems of the different clans which made up the tribe. Each tribe also had a chief, but he had little real power. All important matters were settled by a council of the whole tribe. The Indian's idea of justice was that whoever suffered a wrong should avenge it.

VIRGINIA

The Typical Southern Colony

At Jamestown, 1607.

By 105 English "gentlemen" and vagabond adventurers whose object was to find gold and return to England.

Authority— London Company.

Government—

Commercial association,	1607-24
Royal province,	1624-73
Proprietary,	1673-84
Royal province,	1684-1776

Topics and Events

The first charter,	1606-09
Suffering of the colonists.	
Smith assumes command.	
A new charter granted, second charter,	1609-12
Smith returns to England,	1609
The starving time,	1609-10
Colonists abandon Jamestown,	1610
Governor Lord Delaware arrives and compels the settlers to return,	1610
Sir Thos. Dale succeeds Delaware as governor,	1611
Governor Dale institutes reforms,	1611-16
Marriage of Pocahontas to John Rolfe,	1613
The third charter,	1612-24
Tobacco culture begun,	1615
General prosperity, causes and results.	
Argall chosen deputy governor,	1617
Governor Yerdley succeeds Argall and institutes reforms,	1619
First representative assembly—the House of Burgesses—meets, July 30,	1619
Women brought to Virginia,	1619
White servants, "apprentices," brought to Virginia,	1619
Negro slavery introduced,	1619
A written constitution granted by the London Company, the "Ordinances for Virginia,"	1621
Indian massacre about 350 colonists,	1622
Charter of London Company declared null and void and Virginia made a royal province by James I,	1624
Second Indian massacre, about 300 slain,	1644
Royalist emigration from England to Virginia begins,	1649
Navigation laws,	1651-60-63-72
Suffrage restricted to "freeholders and housekeepers,"	1670
Governor Berkeley's tyranny.	
The king, Charles II, makes a 31-year grant of Virginia to two favorites,	1673
Indian troubles,	1676
Bacon's rebellion,	1676-77
Virginia becomes a royal province,	1684
Free schools established,	1688
College of William and Mary founded,	1692
Population in 1700 about 100,000.	
First printing press established,	1726

"God sifted a whole nation that He might send choice seeds to this wilderness."

MASSACHUSETTS

The Typical Northern Colony

The Plymouth Colony

At Plymouth, 1620—

By a band of about one hundred industrious, thrifty English "Pilgrims" from Holland, who desired to find a home where they could worship as they chose and also have greater political liberty.

Authority—

The London Company gave them permission to settle within its grant and they received a verbal assurance from the king that they would not be molested. Later they received a grant from the Plymouth Company, on whose land they had settled.

Government—

Voluntary association,	1620-1686
Royal province,	1686-1689
Charters,	1689-1776

Topics and Events

Landing of the Pilgrims, Dec. 20,	1620
Mayflower compact drawn up and signed.	
John Carver chosen governor,	1621
Sickness and suffering.	
Carver dies and William Bradford is chosen governor.	
Standish and his soldiers visit the Indians.	
The Indians, Samoset and Squanto, visit Plymouth.	
Treaty made with Massasoit.	
Cononicus sends a bundle of arrows to Governor Bradford, who returns powder and bullets. (Significance?)	
First Thanksgiving in America,	1623
Miles Standish sent to England to seek aid,	1625
New emigrants arrive.	
Indian troubles.	
The colonists purchase the claims of the London proprietors for 18,000 pounds sterling,	1627
A charter obtained from the Council for New England, granting a certain fixed territory,	1629
Colonists freed from debt,	1633
Representatives from the different towns sent to Plymouth to act for the people,	1638
Suffrage limited,	1644-58-71
Legislature of the "Pilgrim Republic" declares that only the laws made with the consent of the body of freemen, or their representatives, shall be binding upon them,	1671
Union of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies under a new charter,	1691

Massachusetts Bay Colony

At Salem, 1628—

By a band of English Puritans, under the leadership of John Endicott, who wished to found a home for the oppressed of his faith.

Authority—

The first colony of Puritans was sent by the Council for New England, which had secured a charter from the king.

Government—

Charter, Massachusetts Bay Colonies,	1628-1686
Royal province,	1686-1689
Modified charter,	1689-1776

Topics and Events

A charter obtained from the king incorporating the Massachusetts Bay Company,	1629
The transfer of the charter to America.	
John Endicott, with about three hundred people, forms a settlement at Salem,	1628
Governor John Winthrop sails with a fleet of 11 vessels and carrying more than 700 emigrants and establishes a colony at Boston, which becomes the capital of New England,	1630
The great "Puritan Exodus."	
The first meeting of the General Court,	1630
Sickness and suffering.	
Right of suffrage restricted to church members.	
Watertown refuses to pay a tax because she has no representatives in the General Court,	1631
Establishment of a house of representatives,	1634
Banishment of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson,	1635
The Boston Latin School, the first school in New England, founded,	1635
Harvard College founded,	1638
Massachusetts settles the Connecticut valley.	
Printing press set up at Cambridge,	1639
First free public school in America,	1639
First New England code of laws drawn up. ("Body of Liberties"),	1641
New England Confederation organized,	1643
Free public schools established by law,	1644
Persecution of Quakers,	1656-61
Eliot's work among the Indians,	1646-75
King Philip's War,	1675
The Salem witchcraft delusion,	1692
Maine annexed to Massachusetts,	1692
Massachusetts loses her charter and becomes a royal province,	1684
Sir Edmund Andros becomes royal governor,	1686
Andros imprisoned in Boston,	1689
William III grants a new charter,	1692

The Mayflower Compact—1620

In the name of God, Amen; We, whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britaine, France and Ireland King, defender of the faith, etc., haveing undertaken, for the glorie of God, and advancement of Christian faith and honor of our king and countrie, a voyage to plant the first colonie in the Northerne parts of Virginia, doe, by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and, by vertue hearof, to enacte, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordenances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the generall good of the Colonie. Unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witnes whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names, at Cap Codd, the 11th of November, in the year of the raigne of our sovereigne lord, King James of England, France and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Anno Domini, 1620.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

At Dover and Portsmouth, 1623—

By two small companies of English colonists sent out by the proprietors, Gorges and Mason, who desired to acquire territory and who were also interested in the fisheries and the Indian trade.

Authority—

In 1622 the Plymouth Company granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason all the land between the Merrimac and the Kennebec rivers.

Government—

Proprietary,	1623-1641
Under protection of Massachusetts,	1641-1679
Royal province,	1679-1690
Again under protection of Massachusetts,	1690-1741
Separate royal colony,	1741-1776

Topics and Events

Mason and Gorges divide the territory between them, Gorges receives Maine and Mason New Hampshire.

Trouble with Massachusetts.

New Hampshire voluntarily unites with Massachusetts,	1641
Exeter founded by a party of exiles from Massachusetts,	1641

Heirs of Mason attempt to establish their claims to New Hampshire.

Controversy between Mason's heirs and the settlers.

Massachusetts buys the claims of Gorges' heirs and Maine becomes part of Massachusetts and remains so until 1820.

First schools established,	1647
Settlement of Londonderry,	1719
New Hampshire becomes a separate royal colony,	1741
Land title disputes with New York,	1763
Dartmouth college established,	1769

"It is on the banks of the Connecticut, under the mighty preaching of Thomas Hooker, and in the constitution to which he gave life if not form, that we draw the first breath of that atmosphere which is now so familiar to us. The birthplace of American democracy is Hartford."

CONNECTICUT

At Hartford, 1636—

As early as 1633 traders from the Plymouth colony established a trading post at Windsor. In 1635 John Winthrop, Jr., built a fort at Saybrook. The same year the foundations of Hartford were laid. The next year, 1636, the Rev. Thomas Hooker and his congregation of about one hundred made their way through the wilderness and settled at Hartford.

Most of the immigrants were from Massachusetts. They were dissatisfied with the narrow spirit of those in control there and they were also attracted by the fertile valleys of the Connecticut and the prospects of securing valuable trade with the Indians.

Authority—

Lord Say and Sele and others obtained from the Earl of Warwick a transfer of the grant of the Connecticut valley which he had secured from the Council for New England.

Government—

Under protection of Massachusetts,	1636-1639
Voluntary association,	1639-1662
Royal charter,	1662-1776

Topics and Events

Rev. Thomas Hooker and his band reach Hartford,	1636
Emigrants from the vicinity of Boston settle at Windsor, Westersfield and Springfield.	
The Pequot War,	1637
New Haven founded,	1639
Settlements made at Milford, Guilford and Stamford.	
Delegates from Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield adopt a written constitution (Fundamental Orders),	1639
Settlers of New Haven hold their first town meeting,	1639
Free schools established,	1642
Connecticut joins the New England Confederacy,	1643
Saybrook annexed to Connecticut,	1644
The regicides—Davenport's sermon.	
Union of New Haven and Connecticut colonies (cause),	1665
Prosperity of the colony.	
Governor Andros attempts to seize the charter,	1675
Trouble with the governor of New York,	1693
Yale College founded.	

"The children of the Pilgrims have never forgotten the cause of education."

"The renown of Rhode Island has not been in vastness of territory, in mighty cities or victorious armies, but in a steadfast devotion to truth, justice and freedom."

RHODE ISLAND

At Providence, 1636—

By Roger Williams and a party of exiles from Massachusetts, who desired to found a colony where freedom of religion and freedom of conscience would be tolerated.

Authority—

The land was purchased from the Indians and the colonists asked to be admitted to the New England Confederacy, but their request was refused. In 1644 Williams visited England and secured a charter.

Government—

Voluntary association,	1636-1644
Parliamentary charter or patent,	1644-1663
Charter,	1663-1776

Topics and Events

Constitution adopted, 1638

a. Granted entire religious freedom.
b. Majority to govern.

Mrs. Hutchinson founds Portsmouth, 1639

William Coddington founds Newport, 1639

Second constitution adopted, 1641

a. Declared Rhode Island to be a "Democracie."
b. Supreme authority vested in the people.
c. No one to suffer on account of religious belief.
d. Entire liberty of conscience allowed.

Providence and Rhode Island refused admission to the New England Confederacy, 1643

Williams obtains a patent from parliament which united Providence, Portsmouth, Newport and Warwick under the name of Providence Plantations, 1644

First General Assembly meets, 1647

a. Government organized in accordance with charter.
b. Principles of democracy reaffirmed.
c. Freedom of conscience granted to all.

President and other officers chosen and Rhode Island becomes an independent colony.

Roger Williams elected president of the colony, 1654

Charter revoked by King Charles II, 1660

New charter issued by the king, 1663

Prosperity of the colony.

Governor Andros demands the charter and dissolves the government, 1688

James II driven from the throne of England and Governor Andros is imprisoned in Boston, 1689

Charter restored and the "Democracie" re-established, 1689

Establishment of Rhode Island College (now Brown U.), 1764

"It is as beautiful a land as the foot of man ever trod upon."

NEW YORK

At New Amsterdam, 1623—

By a company of thrifty and honest Dutch settlers, who came to make a home in a land free from religious persecution. The object of the company was to take advantage of the valuable fur trade with the Indians and to establish a foothold for Holland in the New World.

In 1609 the Dutch East India Company sent Henry Hudson to discover a passage through America to the Indies. He discovered the Hudson river and returned to Europe. The next year an expedition was sent out to trade with the Indians. In 1614 the company established a trading post on the southern part of Manhattan island and erected Fort Nassau just below the present site of Albany.

In 1621 the Dutch West India Company was formed and they immediately took steps to secure the Indian fur trade. In 1623 they shipped a number of Walloons to New Netherlands. Part of them landed at New Amsterdam and the rest went up the river to Fort Orange, now Albany.

Authority—

The Dutch West India Company.

Government—

Dutch Commercial Association,	1623-1664
English proprietary,	1664-1685
English royal province,	1685-1776

Topics and Events

Erection of Dutch forts and trading posts,	1613-14
The Dutch West India Company created,	1621

The company takes formal possession of the country and names it New Netherlands, 1622

Governor Minuit arrives and buys Manhattan Island,	1626

The first charter. The arrival of the patroons.

A "common school" established in New Amsterdam,	1633

Trouble between the company and the patroons.

War with the Algonquins,	1643-45

The friendship of the Iroquois secured—results.

Arrival of Governor Peter Stuyvesant,	1647
The people secure a small share in the government,	1647

Boundary disputes with New England settled.

New Sweden annexed to New Netherlands.	1655

Religious contests. Dissatisfaction with Dutch rule.

First popular representative assembly meets, April,	1664
New Netherlands captured by the English,	1664

The name, New Netherlands, changed to New York. New Amsterdam is called New York city and Fort Orange becomes Albany.

The "Duke's Laws," prepared by Governor Nicolls and granted by the Duke of York, 1665

Provided for: (1) Election of town officers by land holders. (2) Trial by jury. (3) Freedom of worship.

New York reconquered by the Dutch,	1673
New York ceded to the English by treaty,	1674

Andros appointed deputy governor of New York, 1674

The territory beyond the Delaware separated from New York and added to Pennsylvania.

The Duke of York grants a Charter of Liberties which was repealed in 1685, when the duke became king of England as James II, 1683

Provided:

(1) That every freeholder should have the right to vote for representatives in an assembly.

(2) Taxes to be levied only with consent of the assembly.

(3) Freedom of religion granted to all Christians.

Note: But all laws were to be subject to the duke's approval.

Printing presses and legislative assemblies prohibited, 1685

New York, which had been a proprietary colony, is made a royal province and annexed to New England, 1686

Andros becomes governor of all New England and Francis Nicholson is appointed deputy governor of New York.

Struggle between the democracy and the aristocracy.

A provisional government set up with Leisler as temporary governor, ruled— 1689-91

Governor Sloughter arrives, 1691

Execution of Melbourne and Leisler, 1691

Religious troubles.

Conflict between governor and people, 1708

Freedom of the press established after a long struggle.

The governor versus the assembly, 1736-39

The Negro Plot, 1741

Columbia College founded, 1734

DELAWARE

At Christiania, 1638—

By a band of about fifty "plain, strong, industrious" immigrants who were sent to the New World to secure a foothold for Sweden.

Authority—

In 1638 the Swedish West India Company, which had received a charter from Gustavus Adolphus, sent out a colony of Swedes and Finns under the leadership of Peter Minuit, who purchased the land of the Indians and established trading posts. He disregarded the protests of the Dutch, took possession of the country and named it New Sweden. Later the Swedes made settlements along the Delaware river as far as the site of Philadelphia.

Government—

Swedish Commercial Association, 1638-1654

Under control of the Dutch of New Netherlands, 1654-1664

Under control of English of New York, 1664-1681

Under control of Pennsylvania, 1681-1776

Topics and Events

Settlement of Fort Christiana, now Wilmington, 1638

Arrival of new emigrants with supplies, 1640

Prosperity of the colony.

New Sweden captured by the Dutch of New Netherlands, 1654

New Sweden seized by the English Duke of York, 1665
Duke of York sells New Sweden to William Penn, 1681
Delaware secures a charter from William Penn under which they establish a legislature of their own, 1703

MARYLAND

"A new kind of colony."

At St. Mary's, 1634—

By a band of about two hundred English emigrants, mostly Catholics, under the leadership of Leonard Calvert, who came to found a refuge for persecuted Catholics.

Authority—

In 1631 Charles I granted to George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, a large tract of land in Virginia north and east of the Potomac, but he died before the charter was signed and his son, Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, received the charter. It created Calvert and his heirs "proprietors" or "true and absolute lords" of Maryland.

Government—

Proprietary, 1634-1691
Royal province, 1691-1716
Proprietary, 1716-1776

Topics and Events

Trading posts established on Chesapeake bay, 1631
Leonard Calvert purchases the land of the Indians and founds St. Mary's 1634
First Catholic church in America,
Trouble with Virginia over Kent's island.
Clayborne's Rebellion, 1635-45
Friendly relations established with the Indians.
The "Toleration Act," 1649
A representative legislature of two houses established, 1650
Civil war—the Catholics defeated and Baltimore's authority overthrown, 1655
Oliver Cromwell restores Baltimore's authority, 1658
Charles Calvert becomes the first resident lord proprietor, 1675
Authority of the Baltimores again overthrown, 1688
All classes compelled to pay taxes to the Episcopal church.
Boundary disputes with Pennsylvania.
Lord Baltimore deprived of the colony and Maryland made a royal province, 1691
Severe laws made against the Catholics, 1692
Enforcement of the Test Act deprives Catholics of political privileges, 1702
Baltimore's privileges restored to his heirs, who had become Protestants, 1716
City of Baltimore founded, 1729

"Experience had taught the proprietors: they had learned that freedom is essential to the prosperity of a colony and that liberal concessions to the people are better than great outlays of money."

NEW JERSEY

At Elizabethtown, 1665—

By a small body of Englishmen under the leadership of Philip Carteret, who came out as governor. They were soon joined by emigrants from New England and some of the other colonies. The object of the proprietors was to acquire territory; of the colonists, to found homes.

Authority—

When, in 1664, New Netherlands came into the possession of the English, the Duke of York, who had been granted the territory by his brother, Charles II, sold the land between the Hudson and the Delaware to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The land was also purchased from the Indians.

Government—

Proprietary,	1665-1702
Under control of New York,	1702-1738
Separate royal province,	1738-1776

Topics and Events

The Duke of York takes the country between the Hudson and the Delaware from the Dutch and sells it to Lord John Berkeley and sir George Carteret, 1664

Country named New Jersey and a settlement made at Elizabethtown by a company under the leadership of Governor Philip Carteret, 1665

A company of emigrants from New Haven, who had become dissatisfied with Connecticut, come to New Jersey and settle at Newark.

The proprietors grant a constitution—the "Concessions."

Lands distributed to the settlers for a quitrent of a half penny per acre.

First general assembly meets,	1688
Settlers resist the collection of quitrents,	1670
The assembly deposes Philip Carteret and chooses his brother	1672
Andros appointed royal governor,	1674
Berkeley sells his share to English Quakers.	
Jersey divided into East and West Jersey,	1676
The new proprietors grant the colonists a charter,	1677
Many Quakers from England arrive and found Burlington	1677
First general assembly of West Jersey,	1681
William Penn and other Quakers buy East Jersey,	1682
New Jersey attached to New York,	1688

Governor Andros overthrown and the old proprietors returned to Jersey, 1689

Public schools established,	1693

Treaty made with the Indians. Trouble over land titles.

Proprietors surrender rights of government to English crown, 1702

New Jersey united with New York under one government, but retains a separate assembly, 1702

New Jersey becomes a separate royal province,	1738
Princeton College established,	1746

Prosperity of the colony.

"The love of freedom was intense and the hostility to tyranny a universal passion."

NORTH CAROLINA

"The Home of Many Kinds of Settlers"

At Albemarle, 1663—

By a company of English emigrants sent out by the proprietors.

Authority—

After the Restoration in 1660 Charles II was anxious to reward his friends for services rendered him and in 1663 he granted to Lord Clarendon and seven other noblemen the region along the coast between Albemarle sound and the St. John's river in Florida and westward to the Pacific.

Government—

Proprietary,	1663-1729
Royal province,	1729-1776

Topics and Events

Government organized.

Colonists guaranteed religious liberty and exemption from taxation without consent of their legislature.

Clarendon colony founded. Growth of the colony.

Quakers and other "Dissenters" arrive from other colonies.

First legislative assembly meets,	1669

Grand Model drawn up. Popular revolt.

Lord Clarendon sells out.

Grand Model abandoned,	1693

Prosperity of the colony.

Arrival of French Huguenots.

War with the Tuscarora Indians,	1711-13

Carolina divided and North Carolina becomes a separate royal province, 1729

Arrival of Scotch-Irish emigrants,	1730
First printing press set up,	1754

The "back county colonists" revolt against the tyranny of Governor Tyron, 1771

SOUTH CAROLINA

At Old Charleston, 1670—

By English colonists sent out by the proprietors.

Authority—

Same as for North Carolina.

Government—

Proprietary,	1670-1729
Royal province,	1729-1776

Topics and Events

System of popular government established.

Proprietors adopt a system of cheap rents and liberal bounties.

Arrival of French Huguenots,	1685

Arrival of German, Scotch-Irish and Scotch Highland emigrants.

Importation of Negro slaves.

Attempts made to introduce the culture of the silk worm.

Charleston founded and Old Charleston abandoned,	1680

Indian wars.
Introduction of rice and indigo. Rapid growth of the colony.
Attempts made to establish the Grand Model.
Trouble between the proprietors and the colonists.
Proprietors vote the Grand Model out of existence, 1693
Colony enters upon upon a new era of prosperity.
Conflict with the Spaniards of Florida.
Church of England established.
Charleston attacked by a French and Spanish fleet, 1706
Renewal of struggle between proprietors and colonists.
South Carolina becomes a separate royal province, 1729

"I will found a free colony for all mankind."

"Liberty without obedience is confusion and obedience without freedom is slavery." —Wm. Penn.

PENNSYLVANIA

At Philadelphia, 1682—

By English Quakers under the leadership of William Penn, whose object was to found a refuge for persecuted Quakers. He desired to found a state where he might put into practice his theory of government—the Golden Rule—and establish the principles of universal brotherhood.

Authority—

In 1681 William Penn secured a charter from Charles II and a grant of an immense tract of land west of the Delaware river in payment of a debt which the king had owed Penn's father.

Government—

Proprietary, 1682-1692
Royal province with New York, 1692-1694
Proprietary, 1694-1776

Topics and Events

Pennsylvania granted to William Penn by Charles II, 1681

Deputy Governor William Marham, with emigrants, arrives in Pennsylvania, 1681

Penn sends a friendly letter to the Indians and to the settlers already in Pennsylvania.

Penn purchases Delaware from the Duke of York.

Penn draws up his charter, the "Frame of Government," in which he limits his own power and that of the proprietors who should succeed him.

The "forty fundamental laws" added to Penn's charter.

Among other things required that all children be taught some useful trade.

Penn arrives in Pennsylvania and summons an assembly, 1682

The proprietor, Penn, and the Assembly enact the "Great Law"—

(1) Granted absolute freedom of conscience.
(2) Government declared to be for the people and by them.
(3) Criminals to be reformed as well as punished.
(4) Murder and treason the only crimes to be punished with death.
(5) Trial by jury granted to Indians as well as English.

Treaty made with the Indians.
Schools established. Philadelphia founded, 1682
Penn returns to England and stays fifteen years. 1684
Trouble between the deputy governor and the settlers.
Printing press set up in Philadelphia, 1686
The Quakers remonstrate against slavery, 1688
Penn grants the Charter of Privileges, 1701
The old "Frame of Government" formally abandoned.
(1) An assembly, consisting of a single house, to be annually elected by freemen.
(2) No person to be disturbed in his property except by legal process.
(3) No person believing in one God to be molested on account of religious belief.
Prosperity of the colony.
Penn dies and leaves his estate to his sons, 1718

GEORGIA

At Savannah, 1733—
By a company of English emigrants under the leadership of James Edward Oglethorpe, who desired to found a home for the poor and oppressed of the Old World. He was also anxious to protect the Carolinas against the Spanish of Florida.

Authority—
In 1732 George II issued a charter granting the territory between the Alabama and Savannah rivers and west to the Pacific to a corporation "to be held for twenty-one years in trust for the poor." Oglethorpe became the head of the corporation.

Government—
Proprietary, 1733-1752
Royal province, 1752-1776
Oglethorpe arrives with 120 emigrants and founds Savannah, 1773
Conference with the Indians. German Protestants arrive,
Arrival of Swiss peasants and Scotch Highlanders.
Rice, indigo and tobacco culture.
Attempts made to establish silk culture.
Arrival of the Wesleys and Whitfield.
The "five restrictions"—
(1) People allowed no power in making laws for twenty-one years. (2) Land not to descend to women.
(3) Importation of rum and spirituous liquors prohibited.
(4) Slavery prohibited. (5) Catholics prohibited from settling or holding land in colony.
Oglethorpe attacks St. Augustine, 1740
Spanish from Florida invade Georgia, but are defeated, 1742
Oglethorpe returns to England, 1743
The "Rum Act" repealed. Slaves admitted to Georgia, 1743
The trustees surrender the charter to the Crown and Georgia becomes a royal province, 1752
A local legislature appointed, 1755
Georgia divided into eight parishes.
Church of England established by law. Growth and prosperity.

SPECIAL TOPICS

Europe at the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century.
Results of Explorations Up to 1600.
Old World Motives for Colonization.
Early Settlements.
Rival Claims to America.
The Physical Features of North America.
The Natural Resources of North America.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS

Charter Government—
A government based on a charter given by a king, granting certain political rights and privileges.
Royal Government—
A government by the king through a governor appointed by him.
Proprietary Government—
A government by a proprietor to whom the king granted the province.
Commercial Corporation—
A government in which a commercial company ruled for the purpose of gain.
Voluntary Association—
A sort of government where the settlers founded the colony without authority and ruled themselves.

THE FRENCH IN AMERICA

Topics for Special Study

Early French exploration in the New World.
Rivalry between France and England in the Old World.
Early French settlements in Canada.
The French explorations of the Mississippi valley.
French settlements in the Mississippi valley.
The French and the Indians.
The French trade with the Indians.
The Jesuit missionaries.
The French in the Northwest.
The establishment of the French forts.
The French in the Ohio valley.
Rival French and English claims.
The English colonists and their governors.
The government of the French colonies.
Growth of French and English colonies.
English and French colonies at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

With the beginning of the first French and English war, 1689, the early period of American history ends and the middle period begins and continues one hundred years, to 1789, when the Constitution of the United States was adopted.

King William's war was the beginning of the great struggle between England and France to decide which was to be the master of North America. The struggle began in 1689 and ended in 1763. It may be divided into two periods: That from 1689 to 1748, when the struggle was for possession of New France and Acadia. And from 1748 to 1763, when the struggle was not only for New France, but for Louisiana as well.

King William's War

1689-1697

Causes

Trouble between France and England in the Old World.
Rivalry between French and English in the New World.
Conflicting claims to territory.

Topics and Events

Count Frontenac and his plans.
French and Indians ravage the frontier.
Indian massacres.
Capture of Acadia, 1690
Unsuccessful attacks upon Quebec and Montreal, 1690
Acadia recaptured by the French, 1691

Results

Treaty of Ryswick, 1697
Territory remained as at the beginning of the war.

Queen Anne's War

1702-1713

Causes

Trouble in the Old World.
Jealousy and disputed territory in the New World.

Topics and Events

Colonists attacked by French and Indians.
Indian massacres.
Capture of Acadia, 1710
Unsuccessful expedition against Quebec, 1711

Results

Treaty of Utrecht, 1713
France gave up Acadia and Newfoundland, and acknowledged England's claim to the Hudson bay country.

King George's War

1744-1748

Causes

Jealousy and disputed territory in the New World.
Trouble in the Old World.

Topics and Events

French and Indians attack New England settlements.
The war in the South.
Expedition against the Spanish settlements in the West Indies.
Capture of Louisburg, June 17, 1745

Results

Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748
England restored Louisburg.
Boundaries between French and English territory left unchanged.

French and Indian War

1754-1763

Causes

Remote—

Long-standing enmity between France and England.

Conflicting claims to territory.

Immediate—

Conflict between settlers of the two nations.

Organization of the Ohio Company.

Topics and Events

Washington sent to the French fort, 1753

Ohio Company begins a fort at the headwaters of the Ohio, but are driven off by the French, who complete the fort and name it Duquesne, 1754

Engagement at Great Meadows in which Washington defeats the French.

Washington surrenders Fort Necessity.

The Albany convention, 1754

Braddock defeated in the expedition against Fort Duquesne, 1755

The Acadians removed from Nova Scotia (Acadia).

Expedition against Forts Niagara and Frontenac.

English repulsed at Fort Ticonderoga.

England formally declares war, 1756

Campaign against Louisburg, 1757

Capture of Louisburg, 1758

Capture of Forts Frontenac and Duquesne.

French give up Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point, 1759

Capture of Quebec by the English, Sept. 13, 1759

Montreal taken by the English, 1760

Pontiac's Conspiracy, 1763

Results

Impoverishment of Canada.

Colonists spent more than $16,000,000.

America lost more than 30,000 men and suffered all the horrors of Indian warfare.

Taught the colonists the necessity for a union.

Colonists became better acquainted with each other and learned their strength.

Trained soldiers for the revolution which followed.

Helped to open up the West.

Gave England vast possessions in the New World.

Treaty of Paris, 1765

France surrendered Canada, except three small islands near Newfoundland, and her possessions east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans, to England.

France ceded her possessions west of the Mississippi and also New Orleans to Spain.

France ceded Florida to England in exchange for Havana.

Decided that the language, liberties, laws and institutions of the English people should be perpetuated in America.

The New England Colonies—
Massachusets, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island.
The Middle Colonies—
New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey.
The Southern Colonies—
Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

INDUSTRIAL

Occupations

I. The New England Colonies

1. Lumbering.
   a. The land was covered with large trees and as a result lumbering soon became important.
2. Shipbuilding.
   a. A great number of large trees made this an extensive industry.
3. Fishing.
   a. Salmon, cod and mackerel were caught in large numbers.
   b. Whaling was also important.
4. Commerce.
   a. Sent flour, meat, horses, cattle, fish, oysters, onions, salt and barrel staves to the West Indies, for which they received sugar, molasses, cotton, wool and Spanish dollars. These dollars were used to pay England for her goods.

   Note: Boston employed about six hundred ships in her foreign trade and at least one thousand in her coast trade and her fisheries.
5. Manufacturing.
   a. Manufacturing was generally forbidden by England, but lumber was sawed, leather tanned, rum distilled from molasses and paper and hats were made.
6. Agriculture.
   a. Owing to the character of the soil and the climate agriculture was not carried on extensively.

II. The Middle Colonies

1. Agriculture. Cattle and grain were produced in large quantities.
2. Commerce.
   a. Large quantities of sawed lumber, meat, flour and other farm products were exported to Europe and to the West Indies. b. The fur trade was also extensive.
3. Manufacturing.
   a. Considerable quantities of paper and iron were manufactured, but the restrictions of England prevented their flourishing.

III. The Southern Colonies

1. Agriculture.
   a. Large quantities of tobacco, rice, indigo, tar and turpentine were produced and sent to England in exchange for manufactured goods.
2. Commerce.
   a. The products of the plantations were sent to Europe in exchange for hardware, crockery, household utensils, clothing, furniture and various articles of luxury.
3. Manufacturing.
   a. There was no manufacturing of importance. Articles of common use were made on the plantations, usually by the "indented servants."

SOCIAL

The New England Colonies

1. Society.

Even in democratic New England distinctions of dress were observed to distinguish the different ranks of society. The people were strict in morals. Only the gentry were addressed as Mr. and Mrs. The clergy were included in this class. Others above the rank of servants were called Goodman and Goodwife.

2. Labor.

Slavery existed to a greater or lesser extent in all the colonies, but it was dying out in the North because it was economically unprofitable. However, there seems to have been no widespread sentiment against it in New England until after the Revolution. The "indented servants" or persons bound to service for a term of years to pay their expenses from the Old World, were an important element in most of the colonies, but they were less in New England than in some other parts of the country.

The Middle Colonies.

1. Society.

The manners of New York were essentially Dutch during colonial days. Because agriculture was the principal industry, most of the people lived on farms. The great patroons along the Hudson maintained the customs of the best society of Europe. Philadelphia was the largest and most metropolitan city in the colonies.

2. Labor.

The Quakers of Pennsylvania, who found it difficult to reconcile their religious principles with the ownership of human beings, were more opposed to slavery than were any of the other colonists. On the other hand, slavery flourished in Delaware. The "intended servants" and "apprentices" were numerous in the Middle Colonies, especially in Pennsylvania. They usually belonged to a good class of immigrants and often became independent farmers at the end of their time of service and merged into the white population.

The Southern Colonies

1. Society.

The Southern colonists, instead of living in towns and villages, as at the North, had large plantations and were surrounded by many servants and slaves, who performed all the labor, while the master gave himself up to social and political life. His great estate was really a little empire. (The landgraves, who received their titles under the Grand Model, established the only bona fide nobility ever recognized in America.)

2. Labor.

All labor was performed by servants or slaves. The slaves numbered from 30 to 60 per cent of the population. The industries of the South were much more suited to slavery than were those of the North and as a result slavery grew rapidly. (In addition to the negro slaves there were large numbers of the "indented servants." The latter included not only those who served of their own will, but also many felons and convicts who had been sent from England. Boys and young women were often kidnaped in Europe and sent to America as servants.)

"Taxation without representation is tyranny." —Jas. Otis.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1775-1781

Causes

Remote—

Character of the colonists.
Independent spirit of the colonists.
The navigation laws.
Early struggles with the governors.
French and English wars.
The short-sighted colonial policy of England.
The development of democratic ideas in the New World.
Recognized principles of the British government.
Origin and nature of the colonial charters.

General—

England's claim to the right of arbitrary government.
Change in England's colonial policy.
The attitude of France.
Strict enforcement of navigation laws.
England's restriction of colonial manufactures.
Non-importation agreements.
Growth of public opinion in the colonies.
The charter disputes.
Stupidity and stubbornness of the English king and ministry.
The Henry resolutions.
Speeches of Otis, Henry, Samuel Adams and others.
The "Farmer's Letters."
Pitt's speeches in parliament.
Resolutions of the various colonial assemblies.

Direct—

Writs of Assistance,	1761
The Sugar (or Molasses) Act,	1764
The Stamp Act, The Stamp Act Congress,	1765
The Declaratory Act,	1766
The Townshend Measures,	1767-68
The Seizure of the Liberty,	1768
The Circular Letters of Massachusetts,	1768
The Quartering Acts,	1765-74
The Boston Massacre,	1770
Insurrection in North Carolina,	1770
Destruction of the Gaspee,	1772
Organization of Committees of Correspondence,	1772
The Tea Tax, The Boston Tea Party,	1773

Lord North's Retaliatory Measures:

1. The Boston Port Act. 3. The Massachusetts Act.
2. The Transportation Act. 4. The Quartering Act.
5. The Quebec Act.

First Continental Congress,	1774
The Repressive Measures,	1774-75
Publication of Thomas Paine's "Common Sense,"	1776
The Declaration of Independence, July 4,	1776

Real—

Taxation without representation.

"To arms, to arms! Liberty or death."

1775

The battle of Lexington, April 19.

The retreat of the British to Boston.

Capture of Ticonderoga by Allen and Arnold, May 10.

Crown Point taken, May 12.

Second Continental Congress meets, May 10.

a. Preparations made for carrying on the war.
b. Washington chosen commander-in-chief, June 15.
c. Final petition sent to the king.

Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrive at Boston with English troops.

Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.

Washington takes command of the army, July 2-3.

General Wm. Howe succeeds General Gage as commander-in-chief of the English armies in America.

England hires Hessians to fight the Americans.

Invasion of Canada—

a. Capture of Montreal by Montgomery, Nov. 12.
b. Battle of Quebec, Montgomery killed, Dec. 12.
c. Americans driven out of Canada.

Siege of Boston.

"These United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown and that political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

1776

Norfolk, Va., destroyed by Governor Dunmore.

General Howe evacuates Boston and sails for Halifax, March 17.

Washington with his army enters Boston, March 17.

Washington goes to New York with the main division of his army.

The king returns an answer to the "Olive Branch" petition sent by the Continental Congress.

a. Insulted the colonists.
b. Treated the petition with contempt.
c. Did not recognize the Continental Congress.
d. Demanded a disbandment of the army and unconditional submission.
e. Hastened the Day of Independence.

Thos. Paine publishes "Common Sense."

British repulsed at Fort Moultrie, June 28.

The Continental Congress meets.

Resolutions of Richard Henry Lee.

Legislature of Virginia advises a Declaration of Independence, June 12.

Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4.

Franklin sent to France to obtain help from the government.

The New York Campaign—

a. General Howe lands a large force on Staten island.
b. British victory at the battle of Long island, Aug. 27.
c. Skirmish at White Plains, Oct. 28.
d. The Hessians capture Fort Washington, Nov. 10.
e. The British under Cornwallis capture Fort Lee, Nov. 18.

Washington's retreat through New Jersey.
General Charles Lee captured by British scouts.
American victory at Trenton, Dec. 26.

1777

Robert Morris sends money to Washington's army.
Battle of Princeton; British defeated at Morristown, Jan. 3.
Washington goes into winter quarters.
Arrival of Lafayette, De Kalb and Kosciusko.
Americans recover New Jersey.
British burn Danbury, Connecticut, April 20.
Colonel Meggs destroys British stores at Sag Harbor, May 22.
Stars and Stripes adopted by Congress, June 14.
Americans capture General Prescott, July 10.
The War in Pennsylvania—

a. British move toward Philadelphia.
b. Battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11.
c. British enter Philadelphia, Sept. 26.
d. Washington repulsed at battle of Germantown, Oct. 4.
e. British capture Fort Miffin, Nov. 15.
f. British capture Fort Mercer, Nov. 20.
g. British fail in a plan to attack Washington at Whitemarsh.
h. Washington goes into winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, Dec. 19.

The War in the North—

a. Burgoyne succeeds Sir Guy Carleton in command of the British army in Canada.
b. British troops collected at Quebec.
c. Advance of Burgoyne from Canada.
d. Capture of Ticonderoga, July 5.
e. Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16.
f. General Schuyler succeeded by General Gates.
g. Battle of Bemis Heights, Sept. 19.
h. Battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7.
i. Surrender of Burgoyne, Oct. 17.

Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
The plot to remove Washington fro mcommand.

1778

The winter at Valley Forge.
The French alliance—France acknowledges the independence of the United States.
Fleet and army sent from France to America.
England makes peace propositions.
General Howe succeeded by Clinton.
British evacuate Philadelphia, June 18.
Arnold placed in command of Philadelphia.
Battle of Monmouth, June 28.
Lee's disgrace. British retreat to New York.
Arrival of the French fleet under command of D'Estaing.
Americans lay siege to Newport.
Clinton sends out marauding expeditions.
Command of naval forces transferred from Lord Howe to Admiral Byron.

American shipping from Little Egg Harbor burned by British.
Indian massacres in Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania and Cherry valley, New York.
Major Clark captures Forts Kaskaskia and Vincennes.
The French fleet sails to the West Indies, Nov. 5.
The war transferred to the South.
Savannah captured and Georgia overrun.

Campaigns and Events

1779

British capture Fort Sanbury and Augusta, South Carolina.
Defeat of General Ashe at Brier Creek, Georgia.
Royal government re-established in Georgia.
General Tyron's depredations in Connecticut.
British capture Stony Point and Vesplanck's Point, June 1.
Virginia invaded by bands of Tories.
General Anthony Wayne recaptures Stony Point, July 15.
American victory at Jersey City, July 18.
General Sullivan defeats the Six Nations.
The naval success of Paul Jones.
Generals Lincoln and D'Estaing repulsed at Savannah, Oct. 9.

1780

South Carolina overrun by the British.
Charleston captured by the British, May 12.
Arrival of Rochambeau and his army with a fleet.
American victory at Hanging Rock, Aug. 6.
Americans under command of General Gates defeated at Camden, Aug. 16.
Exploits of Marion, Sumter and Pickens.
Treason of Benedict Arnold.
Execution of Major Andre, Oct. 2.
American victory at King's Mountain, Oct. 7.
New army raised for South and put under command of General Greene.
Holland begins negotiations with United States which resulted in a commercial treaty.

1781

Arnold leads a British expedition into Virginia.
American victory at Cowpens, Jan. 17.
Greene's celebrated retreat, January-February.
Battle of Guilford Courthouse, March 15.
Capture of Fort Watson.
Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, April 25.
Cornwallis takes command of British forces in the South.
Siege of Ninety-Six, June.
Battle of Eutaw Springs, Sept. 18.
Cornwallis besieged at Yorktown.
Cornwallis surrendered, Oct. 19.
Articles of Confederation were ratified by all of the states and went into effect during the first part of the year.

1782

Practical suspension of hostilities.

Peace resolutions passed by the House of Commons, February.

Lord North resigns and a ministry favorable to the Americans is formed, March 7.

The Dutch Republic acknowledges the independence of the United States, April.

Last battle of the Revolution, a skirmish near Savannah, June 24.

Preliminaries of peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Paris, Nov. 30.

1783

Preliminary treaties by France, Spain and Great Britain signed at Versailles, Jan. 20.

Independence of the United States acknowledged by Sweden Feb. 5; Denmark, Feb. 25; Spain, March 24; Russia in July.

Peace proclaimed by Congress, April 11.

Peace announced to the army by Washington, April 19.

Definite treaty of peace between England and the United States, France, Spain and Holland, Sept. 3.

Proclamation for disbanding the army, Oct. 18.

Washington issues farewell orders, Nov. 2.

New York evacuated by the British, Nov. 23.

Washington resigns his commission, Dec. 23.

Results of the War

Independence of the United States established.

Cost the United States about $175,000,000 and a great number of lives, and hardship, suffering and privation that cannot be measured.

Restored constitutional government in England.

Cost Great Britain about $500,000,000 and over 50,000 lives.

Cost France nearly $75,000,000 and many lives.

PREVIEW

The times that tried men's souls really began long before Old World Englishmen in red coats met New World Englishmen in homespuns on the martial slopes of Bunker Hill. And it continued long after the cannonading at Yorktown had ceased to echo through America.

From the day that the oppression of George and North forced the colonists to look only to themselves for relief until independence was finally won in a long and terrible revolution and made secure by the political philosophy that all men are equal it was a time that tried the souls of the truest and noblest. It was, in fact, a crucial period when men were separated from dross, when the line was drawn between fundamental democracy and arrogant aristocracy, when the Old World fiction of the divine right of kings was weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Old things passed away, old constitutions were transformed and new ones were created. Long strides were taken in the direction of human freedom. A declaration that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed was made and maintained and crystallized in a federal constitution.

Ancient tyrannies were startled. Old World despots trembled on quaking thrones as the New World democracy broke away from the artificial reverence which a prostrate humanity had too long shown to the powers which had usurped government. America crossed the final threshold which led from the ignorance and superstition of the Middle Ages to the enlightenment of the New. A nation was born, and with it a new society and a new man.

"American history is a record of a continuous process of union."

STEPS LEADING TO UNION

Union of Connecticut Towns

1639

Was the first definite step toward union.

Delegates were present from Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield.

Adopted the "oldest truly political constitution in America."

The New England Confederation

1643

Colonies of Massachusetts Bay, New Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven entered into a league "for mutual strength in all our future concernments."

Attended by two commissioners from each colony.

Held annual meetings.

Discussed questions of peace, war and Indian relations.

Possessed only advisory powers.

Dissolved in 1684.

Confederation Between 1690 and 1754

A meeting in New York in 1690 of commissioners from Massachusetts, Virginia, Plymouth, Connecticut and New York "to fix upon such methods as should be judged most suitable to provide for the general defense and security, and for subduing the common enemy" was the first of about a dozen such intercolonial conferences.

As a result of these meetings social and religious prejudices were weakened and a sentiment for union was stimulated.

Note: In 1697 William Penn presented to the Board of Trade a plan of union for the colonies which, though not adopted, is of interest, for it used the word congress for the first time in connection with American affairs.

The plans presented for the following fifty years were largely fashioned after this plan.

The Albany Congress

1754

Assembled at the direction of the Lords of Trade.

Was composed of twenty-five of the leading men from seven colonies.

Made a treaty with the Indians.

Adopted a unanimous resolution that "a union of all the colonies is at present absolutely necessary for security and defense."

Adopted Franklin's "Albany" Plan of Union.

This plan provided for the permanent federation of all the colonies.

Did not secure the ratification of a single colony and was disapproved by the English government.

Note: Franklin said: "The assemblies all thought there was too much prerogative and in England it was thought to have too much of the democratic."

as an important step toward union.

Stamp Act Congress
1765

Met in response to an invitation issued by the Massachusetts House of Representatives, principally to take action against the Stamp Act.

Was attended by twenty-eight delegates representing nine colonies. (Colonies not not represented were Virginia, North Carolina, New Hampshire and Georgia.)

Met in New York and remained in session two weeks.

Measures—

A petition to the king. A memorial to the House of Lords.
An appeal to the Commons.
A declaration of rights—
States the rights of the colonists to be the same as those of natural born subjects of England.
Note: Christopher Gasden of South Carolina asserted: "There ought to be no New England man, no New Yorker, known on the continent; but all of us Americans."
Stamp act was repealed the next year.

First Continental Congress
September and October, 1774
1774

The English government continued her policy of coercion and in 1774 passed the repressive acts.

Again Massachusetts, under the leadership of Samuel Adams, called for a congress of all the colonies and hastened the meeting through its committees of correspondence.

Delegates from all the colonies except Georgia assembled at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, and remained in session until Oct. 26.

Measures:

A non-intercourse agreement.
An appeal to the people of Great Britain.
An address to the people of Canada.
A petition to the king.
A declaration of rights:
Laid claims to liberties and immunities of Englishmen, including a "Right of Representation . . . in all cases of taxation and internal policy subject only to the negative of their sovereign," and enumerated what they declared were "infringements and violations of the rights of the colonists."
Insisted upon the right of trial by jury.
Protested against the keeping of a standing army in any colony without the consent of the legislature.

Second Continental Congress
Measures— 1775-1781

Sent a petition to the king.
Took control of military affairs.
Elected Washington commander-in-chief of the army.
Provided for a national currency.
Established a treasury department.
Organized a general postoffice.

Opened American ports to all nations.

Appointed a committee to formulate ideas of independence and one to devise a form of confederation.

Adopted Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

Sent a committee to France. Adopted general war measures.

Adopts Articles of Confederation, Nov. 15, 1777.

Note: Articles were not adopted by the states until March 1, 1781.

Insisted upon the right of trial by jury.

Protested against the keeping of a standing army in any colony without the consent of the legislature.

Congress of the Confederation

March 1, 1781, to March 2, 1789

Held annual sessions. Each state sent not less than two nor more than seven delegates, who were elected by the state legislatures for a term of one year, but they could be recalld at any time. No one could serve for more than three years in six. The delegates were paid by the states and each state had one vote.

Powers of the Congress—

Declare war and make treaties and alliances.

Establish rules governing captures on land and water.

Grant letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace.

Send and receive ambassadors.

Appoint courts for trial of piracies and felonies on the high seas.

Decide, on appeal, disputes between the states concerning boundaries and jurisdiction.

Regulate the value of coins struck by Congress or by the states.

Fix the standard of weights and measures.

Regulate trade and manage all affairs with the Indians, not members of states.

Establish and regulate postoffices.

Limitations of Congress—

Defective organization.

Lacked power to raise revenue and regulate commerce.

Could not enforce order, was practically little more than an advisory body.

Work Accomplished—

Was the general governing body during the time that the Articles of Confederation were in force.

Negotiated the peace treaty with England.

Adopted the Ordinance of 1787.

It "Resolved,"

"That, in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient that, on the second Monday in May next, a convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several states, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the state, render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and preservation of the Union."

Also, "Resolved" (Sept. 13, 1788):

"That, the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several states which before the said day shall have ratified constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for them to assemble in their respective states and vote for a President; and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time, and the present seat of Congress (New York) the place, for commencing the proceedings under the said constitution."

"Thirteen sovereignties pulling against each other and all tugging at the federal head will soon bring ruin on the whole." —Washington.

THE CRITICAL PERIOD
1783-1789

Events Between the Signing of the Peace Treaty and the Adoption of the Constitution

Mutiny of the troops, 1783
The army formally disbanded, Nov. 3, 1783
New York evacuated by the British, Nov. 25, 1783
Washington resigns his command, Dec. 23. 1783
Publication of the first daily newspaper, "The American Daily Advertiser," 1784
Jefferson sent as minister plentipotentiary to France.
Present system of land surveys adopted.
Difficulties with England over the execution of the treaty of peace, 1784-88
Difficulties with Spain over the navigation of the Mississippi, 1784
John Adams appointed as the first minister of the United States to Great Britain, 1785
The organization of the State of Franklin.
The Alexandria Convention.
The trouble with the Barbary pirates, 1785-87
The decimal system of currency adopted, 1786
The Annapolis Convention.
Shay's Rebellion, 1786-87
The Northwest Ordinance, 1787
The Constitutional Convention, 1787
Constitution ratified by the states.

Analysis of the
ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION
Adopted by Congress Nov. 15, 1777
Adopted by the States March 1, 1781

Nature of the Articles—
- Congress consisted of but one house.
- Delegates were appointed each year by the states.
- Number to be not less than two nor more than seven from each state.
- Each state had but one vote.
- Delegates were paid by the states sending them.
- The votes of nine states necessary to pass a measure.
- The vote of all states necessary to adopt amendments.

Powers of the Confederation—
- Declare war.
- Make treaties.
- Send ambassadors.
- Establish post roads.
- Sustain the navy.
- Regulate Indian affairs.
- Issue money.
- Fix standard of weights and measures

Limitation of the Confederation—
- Could not enforce the collection of taxes.
- Could not raise an army.
- No executive. No judiciary.

Powers Granted to the States—
- Retained sovereignty. Could not be coerced.
- Executed the decrees of Congress.

"A nation without a national government is an awful spectacle."—Federalist.
"Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God." —Washington.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

May 14—Sept. 17, 1787

At Philadelphia—

Formally called by the Confederation Congress "for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the states, render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

President—George Washington, Virginia.

Secretary—William Jackson, New York.

Leaders—

Washington, Madison, Franklin, Hamilton, Randolph, Dickinson, Paterson, Martin.

State Representatives—

Virginia—George Washington, Edmund Randolph, John Blair, James Madison, George Mason, George Wythe, Jas. McClurg.

Pennsylvania—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thos. Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris.

New York—Alexander Hamilton, Robert Yates, John Lansing.

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts—Elbridge Gerry, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, Caleb Strong.

Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Oliver Ellsworth, W. S. Johnson.

New Jersey—William Livingston, David Brearly, William Peterson, Jonathan Dayton.

Delaware—John Dickinson, George Reed, Gunning Bedford, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.

Maryland—Luther Martin, James McHenry, Daniel Jenifer, Daniel Corroll, John F. Marcer.

North Carolina—Alexander Martin, William R. Davie, William Blount, Richard D. Spaight, Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina—C. C. Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, John Rutledge, Pierce Butler.

Georgia—William Few, Abraham Baldwin, William Pierce, William Houston.

Causes—

Weakness of the Articles of Confederation which resulted in the Critical Period.

Failure of the Annapolis Convention.

Shay's Rebellion and other insurrections.

Events—Convention begins the transaction of business, May 25.

Discussion of the Virginia and New Jersey plans (and others).

Adoption of the Virginia Plan with some modifications.

Framing of the Constitution.

Adoption of the Constitution, Sept. 17, 1787.

The Constitution transmitted to the Congress of the Confederation and by it submitted to the states, by which it was ratified.

"The materials for building the American Constitution were the gifts of the ages." —Bancroft.

"The only way to understand the Constitution is to read it several times very carefully and then memorize the most important parts."

"The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make or alter their constitution of government." —Washington.

ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Preamble

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and established this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I—The legislative power.
Article II—The executive power.
Article III—The judicial power.
Article IV—Miscellaneous.
Article V—Method of amending the Constitution.
Article VI—Validity of Confederation debts and the supremacy of the Constitution.
Article VII—Mode of ratification.

Amendments.

Legislative Department.

Congress.

Composition.

Powers.

Senate—
- Eligibility of members.
- How elected.
- Number—original, present.
- Term of office.
- Powers and duties.
- Presiding officer.

House of Representatives—
- Eligibility of members.
- How elected.
- Number—original, present.
- Term of office.
- Powers and duties.
- Presiding officer.

Executive Department

President—
- Eligibility.
- How elected.
- How removed.
- Powers and duties.
- Term of office.

Judicial

Courts—
- Supreme.
  - Number.
  - Composition.
  - Jurisdiction.
- Inferior.
  - Number.
  - Composition.
  - Jurisdiction.

Judges—
- How chosen.
- How removed.
- Number—original, present.
- Term of office.
- Powers and duties.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."—President's oath of office.

WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION

Two Terms—1789-1797

Vice President—John Adams, Massachusetts.

Cabinet—

Secretary of State—Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, Sept. 26, 1789.
Secretary of Treasury—Alexander Hamilton, New York, Sept. 11.
Secretary of War—Henry Knox, Massachusetts, Sept. 12.
Attorney General—Edmund Randolph, Virginia, Sept. 26.

Topics and Events

1789

Congress fully organized and begins work, April 6.

Congress meets in joint session to canvass the electoral votes and issues certificates of election to Washington and Adams.

Washington inaugurated, April 30.

Formation of the president's cabinet.

Organization of the judiciary.

John Jay appointed first chief justice of the supreme court.

Congress imposes a revenue tariff tax.

Congress passes a tonnage act.

Congress re-enacts the Ordinance of 1787.

North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.

Trouble with the Barbary pirates.

Washington makes a tour of the Eastern states, 1789-90.

1790

The slavery debates in Congress.

Hamilton offers to Congress his report on the settlement of the public debt.

Recommended—

The funding of the national debt.
The assumption of the state debts.
An excise tax.

Congress passes the funding bill, the assumption bill, and enacts an excise law.

National capital established at Philadelphia from 1790 to 1800, when it was to be permanently located on the Potomac.

Enactment of the first naturalization law fixing the term at two years.

First patent law enacted.

The territory southwest of the Ohio organized.

North Carolina ceded territory to the federal government.

District of Columbia ceded by Virginia and Maryland to the United States.

Death of Benjamin Franklin.

Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.

General Harmer defeated by the Indians.

The National Gazette established at Philadelphia.

First ten amendments become effective, Dec. 15.

The first census, population 3,939,827.

Imports for 1790, $23,000,000; exports, $539,156.

Area of the United States, 827,844 square miles.

1791

Jan. 1, amount of national debt, $75,463,476.
Hamilton urges a protective tariff and internal improvements.
Bank of the United States established.
A coinage law enacted.
A mint established at Philadelphia.
Vermont admitted into the Union as a free state.
Sunday schools first established.
Anthracite coal discovered in Pennsylvania.
General St. Clair defeated by the Indians in Ohio.

1792

First fugitive slave act passed.
Kentucky admitted into the Union as a slave state.
Captain Robert Gray explores and names the Columbia river.
Presidential campaign, Washington re-elected.

1793

Invention of the cotton gin.
Difficulties with Great Britain and France.
"Citizen" Genet's mission to the United States.
Washington issues a proclamation of neutrality.
Difficulties with Spain and Holland.
Yellow fever in Philadelphia.
Organization of "Democratic Societies."
The impressment of American seamen by England.
Increasing hostility to England.
Chief Justice Jay sent as envoy extraordinary to England.
Washington lays the cornerstone of the new national capital.
Dissensions in the cabinet.
Jefferson makes his last report to Congress on the commercial relations of the United States.

1794

Jefferson retires from the cabinet.
France recalls Genet and appoints M. Fouchet.
The Ohio Indians defeated by Wayne.
The whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania.

1795

Jay's treaty with England ratified.
Jay elected governor of New York.
Oliver Ellsworth appointed Chief Justice.
Treaty with Spain over the navigation of the Mississippi.
Treaty with the Dey of Algiers.
Hamilton makes his last financial report to Congress.
Hamilton retires from the cabinet.

1796

Naturalization period changes to five years.
James Monroe, envoy to France, recalled and C. C. Pinckney appointed.
Tennessee admitted into the Union as a slave state.
Washington issues his farewell address.
Development of party feeling.
Third presidential campaign—John Adams elected.

It is necessary "to convince France and the world that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a colonial spirit of fear and sense of inferiority, fitted to be miserable instruments of foreign influence and regardless of national honor, character and interest." —John Adams.

JOHN ADAMS' ADMINISTRATION

One Term—1797-1801

Vice President—Thomas Jefferson, Virginia.

Topics and Events

1797

Continued trouble with France.
The president calls a special session of Congress.
John Marshall, Elbridge Gerry and C. C. Pinckney sent as envoys extraordinary to France.
The "X Y Z" affair.

1798

The eleventh amendment to the Constitution declared effective.
Preparations made for a war with France.
A navy created.
A provisional army created.
Washington appointed commander-in-chief.
Naval war with France.
Department of the navy created.
The alien and sedition laws.
Naturalization period changed to fourteen years.
The Virginia resolutions.
The stamp tax.
First direct tax levied by the federal government on lands, houses and negro slaves.
Fries' rebellion. (Cause?)
Formation of the Mississippi territory.
Publication of "Hail, Columbia."

1799

New York abolishes slavery.
Steam engines coming into general use.
A new mission sent to France.
Peace made with France—a treaty with Napoleon.
The Kentucky resolutions.
Death of Washington, Dec. 14 (age 67 years).

1800

Capital moved to Washington.
Disbandment of the provisional army.
Formation of the Indiana territory.
Presidential campaign—Jefferson elected.
The judiciary act.
The second census—
Population, 5,395,937.
Imports for 1800, $91,252,768; exports, $39,130,877.

1801

John Marshall appointed chief justice.
The "Midnight Appointments."

TOPICS FOR SPECIAL STUDY

The United States at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century. (To be a general sketch.)

The political history of the United States to 1800.

"Let us then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and one mind and labor for the welfare of the country.

"Equal and exact justice to all men;—peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none—the support of the state governments in all their rights—the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor—a jealous care of the rights of election by the people—economy in the public expense—the honest payment of our debts."

—Jefferson.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Two Terms—1801-1809

Vice Presidents—

Aaron Burr, New York. George Clinton, New York.

Topics and Events

1801

Jefferson stops prosecutions under the sedition act.
The army and the navy reduced.
Economy in public expenditures.
The president begins the custom of written messages to Congress.
The National Intelligencer established.
Tripoli declares war against the United States.

1802

The judiciary act of 1801 (the "midnight" act) repealed.
The internal revenue duties repealed.
Naturalization period changed from fourteen to five years.
Military academy established at West Point.
Louisiana ceded by Spain to France.
Georgia cedes her western lands to the federal government.

1803

Ohio admitted into the Union as a free state.
The bankruptcy act repealed.
Trouble with England over the boundary.
The burning of the Philadelphia.
Purchase of Louisiana from France for $15,000,000.
Fort Dearborn built as a frontier post.

1804

The twelfth amendment becomes effective.
Radical Federalists in New England threaten secession.
The Lewis and Clark expedition.
Pike's expedition—Pikes Peak discovered.
New Jersey abolishes slavery.
Impeachment of Judge Chase.
Hamilton killed in a duel with Burr.
Presidential campaign—Jefferson re-elected.

1805

Difficulties with Spain.
The impressment question.
Tripoli forced to make a treaty with the United States.
The territory of Michigan organized.
Western exploration.
Foreign affairs.

1806

European blockades by Great Britain.
The non-importation act passed by Congress.
Berlin decree issued by Napoleon.
The Monroe treaty with Great Britain.
The government appropriates money for a national road.

1807

Aaron Burr tried for treason and acquitted.
Anti-slavery agitation.
Steamboat invented by Robert Fulton.
The government appropriates money for coast surveys.
The Chesapeake affair.
The president forbids British war vessels to enter harbors of the United States.
British orders in council.
Napoleon issues the Milan decree.
The embargo act passed by Congress.
Opposition to the embargo.
The New England secession movement.

1808

The enforcement act.
Napoleon issues the Bayonne decree.
Importation of slaves forbidden.
Presidential campaign—Madison elected.

1809

The embargo act repealed.
The non-intercourse act passed.
Illinois territory organized.

"A popular government without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but to prolong a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance and a people who mean to be their own governors must ram themselves with the power which knowledge gives."

—Madison.

"To foster a spirit of independence too just to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender our own, to liberal to indulge unworthy prejudices ourselves and too elevated not to look down upon them in others; to hold the union of the states as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities; to respect the rights and authorites reserved to the states and to the people, as equally ncorporated with and essential to the success of the general system." —Madison.

JAMES MADISON'S ADMINISTRATION

Two Terms—1809-1817

Vice Presidents—
George Clinton, New York; Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts.

Topics and Events

1809

Embargo act superseded by the non-intercourse act.
The Erskine treaty with Great Britain.
The Macon bill passed by Congress.
The Olmstead case settled.

1810

Duplicity of Napoleon.
End of non-intercourse policy.
Indian troubles.
Third census—Population 7,215,791.
Imports, $85,400,000; exports, $24,301,295.

1811

Great Britain refuses to repeal obnoxious measures.
Non-intercourse resumed against Great Britain.
First steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi.
Great earthquake in the Southwest.
Fight between the "President" and "Little Belt," May 16.
Tecumseh's conspiracy. Battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7.
John C. Calhoun enters Congress.
Charter of the First National Bank expires.
A settlement established at Astoria, Oregon.

1812

Embargo laid for ninety days against Great Britain.
Louisiana admitted into the Union as a slave state.
The Henry episode.
The president sends a message to Congress favoring war.
Congress declares war against Great Britain, June 18.
Preparations made for carrying on war.
Great Britain declares a blockade of all American ports except those of New England.
Federalist opposition to the war. Riots in Baltimore.
Hull invades Canada.
Detroit surrendered by Hull, Aug. 16.
British gain the Northwest.

Americans defeated at Queenstown Heights, Oct. 13.
Presidential campaign—Madison re-elected.
The territory of Missouri organized.
The naval battles and the privateers.

1813

West Florida taken from the Spaniards.
A detachment of Kentucky troops surrender at Frenchtown.
Massacre at the Raisin river, Jan. 22.
The cruises of the Essex on the Pacific.
England enforces a blockade of the American ports.
Americans capture York, April 27. Siege of Fort Meigs, May 1.
Siege of Fort Stephenson, Aug. 2.
Massacre at Fort Mimms, Aug. 30.
Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
American victory at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5.
Battle of Chrysler's field, Nov. 11.
Daniel Webster enters Congress as a Moderate Federalist.

1814

Great Britain forces a blockade of all American ports.
Creek Indians defeated by Jackson at Horseshoe Bend, March 27.
Americans capture Fort Erie, July 3.
American victory at Chippewa, July 5.
American victory at Lundy's Lane, July 25.
Washington captured and partly burned by the British, Aug. 24.
American naval victory on Lake Champlain, Sept. 11.
American victory at Plattsburg, Sept. 11.
British attack on Fort Henry repulsed, Sept. 13.
The "Star-Spangled Banner" written.
British attack repulsed at Fort Erie, Sept. 17.
Jackson takes Pensacola, Nov. 11.
Hartford Convention, Dec. 15.
Treaty of peace, Dec. 24.

1815

Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8. Peace treaty ratified.
War, resulting in a treaty, declared against Algiers.

1816

The Second National Bank chartered for twenty years.
Indiana admitted into the Union as a free state.
The American Colonization Society organized.
The salary grab bill passed by Congress.
The opening of the question of internal improvements.
Tariff act of 1816, duties increased.
Beginning of the first Seminole war.
Changes made in the navigation laws.
Presidential campaign—Monroe elected.
Appropriations made for internal improvements.

1817

The neutrality law enacted.

WAR OF 1812

"The Second War for Independence."

The Plan of the Americans Was—

(1) An army under Hull was to move from Detroit and invade Canada from the west. (2) An invasion was to be made at the center. An army under General Van Rensselaer was to cross Niagara river, take Queenstown and join Hull. The two armies were then to capture York, now Toronto, and go eastward toward Montreal. (3) An army under Dearborn was to go by way of Lake Champlain and meet the troops under Hull and Van Rensselaer before Montreal, where the three armies were to unite for an attack on Montreal and Quebec and thus complete the conquest of Canada.

But the plan of the Americans proved to be a dismal failure. Hull was driven from Canada and surrendered his army and the whole of the Northwest at Detroit. Van Rensselaer was defeated at Queenstown and did not even get a foothold in Canada. Dearborn stopped after reaching the northern boundary of New York and the year of 1812 came to an end without accomplishing anything.

Causes

Remote—

- England's injustice.
- Growth of a national spirit.

Immediate—

- Dispute over treaty of 1783.
- England incites Indians to outrages upon the Americans.
- British and French acts relating to commerce.
- England's violation of neutral rights.
- Expiration of Jay's treaty.
- New theories of international law.
- Impressment of American seamen.

Campaigns and Events

First Campaign—

- Hull surrenders Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812.
- Harrison attempts to recover Detroit.
- Americans defeated at Frenchtown, Jan. 22, 1813.
- Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 12.
- Americans under Harrison (who had succeeded Hull) invade Canada and are victorious at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5.

Second Campaign—

- Americans under Van Rensselaer repulsed at Queenstown Heights, Oct. 13, 1812.
- Americans capture and burn York, April 17, 1813.
- Fort Erie captured, July 3, 1814.
- Americans are successful at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, July 5 and 25.
- Americans driven from Canada.

Third Campaign—

- Failure of expedition against Montreal, 1813.
- British gather a fleet on Lake Champlain and prepare to invade New York with an overland force, 1814.
- British fleet on Lake Champlain is destroyed by the Americans and the land force is repulsed at Plattsburg Bay.

War on the Seaboard—
- The coast south of Rhode Island blockaded, 1812
- Coast of Chesapeake ravaged, 1813
- Entire coast blockaded by British, 1814
- Attack on New England.
- Washington captured and burned.
- Attack on Baltimore.
- Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815

The Naval War: The Ship Duels—

1812

- The Essex captures the British sloop-of-war Alert, Aug. 13.
- The Constitution captures the British Guerriere, Aug. 19.
- The Wasp captures the British brig Frolic, Oct. 18.
- The United States takes the Macedonian, Oct. 25.
- The Constitution takes the Java, Dec. 29.
- American privateers take about 300 British vessels.

1813

- The privateers continue their work.
- The Hornet captures the British brig Peacock, Feb. 24.
- The Chesapeake taken by the British ship Shannon, June 14.
- The American brig Argus captured by the Pelican, Aug. 14.
- The Enterprise takes the British brig Boxer, Sept. 5.

1814

- The American frigate Essex captured by the Phoebe and the Cherub, March 28.
- The British brig Peacock takes the Epervier, April 29.
- The American sloop Wasp takes the Reindeer, July 28.
- The Wasp takes the Avon, Sept. 1.

1815

- The U. S. frigate Constitution taken by a British fleet, Jan. 15.
- The Constitution takes the Crane and Lavant, Feb. 20.
- The Hornet takes the British brig Penquin, March 23.
- The Lake Battles—
  - Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813
  - Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814

Results

Political—
- Developed a national spirit.
- Liberal construction of the Constitution gained ground.
- The United States withdrew from European politics.
- Gained respect for the American navy.
- Decay of the Federalist party.
- The great questions at issue remain unsettled.

Economic—
- United States Bank rechartered.
- Home manufacturing increased.
- Growth of the idea of protection.
- Large emigration to the south and west.
- Increased sentiment for international improvements.

Treaty of Ghent—Signed Dec. 24, 1814
- Ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 18, 1815

"The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." —Monroe.

JAMES MONROE'S ADMINISTRATION

Two Terms—1817-1825

Vice President—Daniel D. Tompkins, New York.

Topics and Events

1817

The president makes a tour of the Northern and New England states.
Trouble with Hayti.
Treaty made with the Indians of the Northwest.
New York state begins the construction of the Erie Canal.
Increase of emigration to the West.
Questions of internal improvements revived.
Internal war taxes abolished.
Mississippi admitted into the Union as a slave state.
Bryant begins his work as poet and editor.

1818

Agitation of the Oregon question begun.
The Seminole war continues.
Jackson seizes Pensacola.
Fishing and boundary treaty with England.
Slavery abolished in Connecticut.
Congress declares that the slave trade is piracy.
Pensions granted to the surviving officers of the Revolution.
Washington Irving begins work as a writer.
Wooden shoe pegs invented.
Illinois admitted into the Union as a free state.

1819

Arkansas territory formed.
First steamboat, the Savannah, crosses the Atlantic.
Florida purchased from Spain for $5,000,000.
Alabama admitted into the Union as a slave state.
Financial crisis.

1820

The Missouri compromise.
Maine admitted into the Union as a free state.
Presidential campaign—Monroe re-elected.
Fourth census: Population, 9,633,822.
Imports, $74,450,000; exports, $18,008,029.
Immigration from 1789 to 1820, 250,000 (estimated).

1821

Cooper begins his work as a novelist.
Mexico declared independent of Spain.
Jackson takes possession of Florida.
Missouri admitted into the Union as a slave state.
Suppression of piracy in the West Indies.
First settlement of liberated slaves from America made in Liberia.

1822

Congress begins the construction of public roads.

The United States recognizes the independence of the republics of South America.

1823

The Monroe doctrine announced. Territory of Florida formed.

Gas lights begin to come into common use.

Lafayette visits the United States.

1824

A protective tariff adopted.

Convention with Great Britain for suppression of slave trade.

Convention with Russia in relation to the northwest boundary.

Presidential campaign—John Q. Adams elected.

"The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are parts of one consistent whole, founded upon one and the same theory of government"—that "the people are the only legitimate source of power" and that "all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed." —John Quincy Adams.

JOHN Q. ADAMS' ADMINISTRATION.

One Term—1825-1829

Vice President—John C. Calhoun, South Carolina.

Topics and Events

1825

The Erie canal opened.

Trouble with Georgia over Indian land claims.

Cornerstone of Bunker Hill monument laid.

United States invited to send delegates to Panama congress.

Departure of Lafayette.

1826

Death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, July 4.

Disappearance of William Morgan.

Quarrel between Americans and Mexicans in Texas.

English and American fur traders reach California.

American Temperance Society organized at Boston.

Nathaniel Hawthorne begins his career as a writer of romances.

1827

Anti-Masonic party organized.

First railway in America. Commercial treaties.

Trouble over the West India trade.

The Harrisburg convention.

Edgar Allan Poe bbegins his literary work.

1828

Baltimore & Ohio railroad commenced.

Building of turnpike roads increased.

The tariff of 1828, the "Tariff of Abominations."

Opposition to the new tariff law.

Calhoun's "Exposition and Protest."

Webster's dictionary published.

Presidential campaign—Jackson elected.

John G. Whittier begins his career as a poet.

1829

The Virginia House of Delegates passes resolutions denying the right of Congress to pass the tariff bill.

"Our Federal Union: It must be preserved.

"The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary powers on the subject; my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Those who told you that you might peaceably prevent their execution deceived their object is disunion. But be not deceived by names. Disunion by armed force is treason." —Jackson.

ANDREW JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Two Terms—1829-1837

Vice Presidents—

John C. Calhoun, South Carolina; Martin Van Buren, New York.

Topics and Events

1829

The postmaster general given a seat in the cabinet.

Changes made in the civil service.

Slavery abolished in Mexico.

The independence of Mexico recognized.

Friction matches come into general use.

First steam locomotive in the United States imported from England.

1830

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad begins to transport passengers.

The Webster-Hayne debate.

First Mormon church organized.

Treaty made with England respecting the West India trade.

Holmes begins his career as a writer.

Longfellow secures recognition as a writer.

Fifth census—Population, 12,866,020.

Imports, $70,876,920; exports, $14,387,479.

1831

Jackson reorganizes his cabinet.

Garrison begins the publication of the Liberator.

France agrees to pay the United States for damages incurred during the war of 1812.

The Nat Turner insurrection in Virginia.

First party national convention (Anti-Mason's) held.

Home built locomotives come to be used on railroads.

A free trade convention held in Philadelphia.

A tariff convention held in New York.

John Quincy Adams enters Congress as a representative from Massachusetts.

1832

A protective tariff act passed.

The president vetoes an act to recharter the United States Bank.

New England Anti-Slavery Society organized.

The Black Hawk war in Wisconsin and Illinois.

Colera first appears in the United States.

Ex-President Monroe dies.

"America" composed.

Presidential campaign—Jackson re-elected.

A states rights convention held in South Carolina.

The convention passes an ordinance of nullification of the tariff

Jackson issues a proclamation to the people of South Carolina in which he reviews the history of nullification and declares that it is treason.

South Carolina prepares to resist the enforcement of the tariff

Jackson sends troops to enforce the laws in South Carolina.
Hayne leaves the Senate to become governor of South Carolina.
Calhoun resigns the office of vice president to enter the Senate.

1833

Jackson sends a message to Congress denouncing nullification.
Calhoun enters the Senate.
The Webster-Calhoun debate in the Senate.
The force bill passed.
Clay's compromise tariff bill passed by Congress and signed by the president.
South Carolina repeals her ordinance of nullification, March 11.
Government deposits withdrawn from the United States Bank and distributed among the state banks.
The New York Sun, the first permanent cheap daily, established.
The great meteor shower, Nov. 13.
The American Anti-Slavery Association organized.

1834

The Senate censures the president for removing deposits from the United States Bank. (Censure expunged last year of term.)
McCormick reaper and mower patented.
Whig party organized.
The Indian territory organized.
Missionaries sent to Oregon country.
Bancroft begins his career as an historian.
Increase in state banks. 1835
Destructive fire in New York city.
The New York Herald established.
Garrison mobbed in Boston.
Chief Justice Marshall dies and the president appoints Roger B. Taney to the vacancy.
Colt patented revolving firearms.
Emerson begins his work as a writer.
The United States practically out of debt.

1836

President Jackson issues the "specie circular."
Congress passes an act ordering the surplus in the United States treasury to be distributed among the states.
The "pocket vetoes."
Congress passes the "gag rule," which laid slavery petitions "on the table."
France, Spain, Naples and Denmark forced to pay claims of American merchants for seizures and spoliations.
Commercial treaties made with Russia and the Ottoman Empire.
Arkansas admitted to the Union as a slave state.
The territory of Wisconsin formed.
Creek Indian war begun in Georgia.
Texas establishes her independence of Mexico.
Ericsson invents the screw propeller and steam war vessels come into use.
Presidential campaign—Van Buren elected.

1837

The "expunging resolutions" adopted by the Senate.
Michigan admitted into the Union as a free state.

"In all the attributes of a great, happy and flourishing people we stand without a parallel in the world. Our government quietly, but efficiently, performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number. We present an aggregate of human prosperity surely not elsewhere to be found." —Martin Van Buren.

MARTIN VAN BUREN'S ADMINISTRATION

One Term—1837-1841

Vice President—Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky.

Topics and Events

1837

Financial and business panic.
The Alton riots over slavery.
The murder of E. P. Lovejoy.
The president calls an extra session of Congress.
The Canadian rebellion and the incident of the "Caroline."
The president issues a proclamation of neutrality, forbidding interference with Canadian affairs.
The president recommends an independent treasury system.
Texas makes application for admission into the Union.
The electro-magnetic telegraph patented by Morse.
Slavery agitation in Congress.

1838

Second Seminole war, 1838-42.
Continued troubles on the Canadian frontier.
Cherokee Indians removed to Indian territory.
Smithsonian Institution founded.
Banks resume specie payments.
The Pennsylvania Freeman destroyed by a mob.
The territory of Iowa organized.

1839

The first normal school opened in Massachusetts.
Difficulty in organizing the House of Representatives.
Goodyear patents his process for making waterproof clothing.

1840

The Liberty party organized.
The Mormons settle at Nauvoo, Illinois.
The Washingtonian Temperance Society organized.
The independent treasury act passed.
First regular steamship line between the United States and England established.
Rapid increase in population.
Presidential campaign—Harrison elected.
Sixth census—Population, 17,069,453.
Imports, $107,141,519; exports, $18,190,312.

"It is a union that we want, not a party for the sake of the party, but a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country."—Harrison.

"The government that is not just to its own people can neither claim their affection nor the respect of the world." —Tyler.

THE HARRISON-TYLER ADMINISTRATION

One Term—1841-1845

Vice President—John Tyler, Virginia, one month.

Topics and Events

1841

President Harrison calls a special session of Congress.
Death of President Harrison, April 4.
John Tyler inaugurated president, April 6.
Independent treasury system abolished.
A bankruptcy law enacted by Congress.
Rate of postage on letters lowered.
The president vetoes a National Bank bill.
A second bank bill vetoed by the president.
Trouble between the president and the Harrison Whigs.
Government sends Fremont to survey route over the Rockies.
Charles Dickens visits America.
Lowell begins his work as an essayist and poet.

1842

The bankruptcy act repealed.
The tariff act of 1842 enacted.
Adams continues to struggle for right to petition Congress.
Tyler's Whig cabinet, except Webster, resigns.
The Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island.
Contest for the extension of the suffrage in Rhode Island.
The Webster-Ashburton treaty with England.
The Seminole war ends.
Large emigration to California and Oregon.

1843

Webster's Bunker Hill oration.
Sons of Temperance Society organized.
Whitman's party reaches the Columbia.
Webster resigns from the cabinet.

1844

First telegraph line completed.
First treaty made with China.
Trouble with the Mormons in Illinois.
Presidential campaign—Polk elected.
Congress abandons the "gag policy."

1845

Anti-rent riots in New York.
Florida admitted into the Union as a slave state.
Fremont sent on second expedition to survey best route to Pacific.
Congress fixes first Tuesday after first Monday in November of years divisible by four as date of presidential elections.
A resolution to annex Texas passed by Congress and signed by the president.

"Ask for nothing that is not right; submit to nothing that is wrong."
"The people of this continent have a right to decide their own destiny."
—Polk.

JAMES K. POLK'S ADMINISTRATION

One Term—1845-1849

Vice President—George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania.

Topics and Events

1845

The Mexican minister leaves Washington.
Mexico makes a formal protest against the United States.
The president's message regarding Oregon.
Naval school at Annapolis opened.
A treaty made with China.
Texas formally annexed to the United States, Dec. 29.

1846

The president sends a war message to Congress.
The United States formally declares war against Mexico, May 12.
Mexico declares war against the United States, May 23.
The boundary dispute with England settled by treaty.
The independent treasury system restored.
The Walker tariff law enacted.
The Wilmot proviso passes the House.
The Virginia portion of District of Columbia receded to Virginia.
Worcester's dictionary published.
Niagara suspension bridge erected.
Iowa admitted into the Union as a free state.
Postage stamps first issued.
The use of ether introduced into surgery.
Agassiz begins his scientific work.

1847

The question of internal improvements revived in Congress.
The Mormons emigrate to Utah.
The Oneida community founded.
The Mexicans of New Mexico revolt against the authority of the United States.
General Kierney declares California to be a part of the United States.
Mexico surrenders to the United States, Sept. 14.
Hoe patents the cylinder printing press.

1848

Treaty made with Mexico.
Gold discovered in California.
President sends a special message to Congress regarding Oregon.
The territory of Oregon organized, excluding slavery.
Ex-Presidents John Q. Adams and Andrew Jackson die.
Wisconsin admitted into the Union as a free state.
Astor library founded.
Presidential campaign—Taylor elected.

1849

The department of the interior created.
Minnesota territory formed.

"But the real and lasting victories are those of peace and not those of war."
—Emerson.

THE MEXICAN WAR

1846-1848

Causes

Real—Annexation of Texas.
Immediate—United States troops sent to occupy disputed territory.
Generals-in-Chief—
American, Winfield Scott. Mexican, Santa Ana.

Introductory Events

1846

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico suspended.

General Taylor sent to occupy the disputed territory.

Mexicans cross the Nueces.

Americans under General Taylor victorious at the battles of Palo Alto and Rasaca de la Palma.

Congress declares war begun by Mexico, May 12.

Mexico declares war against the United States, May 23.

Campaigns and Events

(1) Conquest of California.
    Occupation of California, 1846.
    Fremont and Stockton take possession of Los Angeles, Sept.
(2) Conquest of New Mexico.
    Capture of Santa Fe by General Kearney, Aug. 18, 1846.
(3) Attack upon Mexico from the north by General Taylor.
    Capture of Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846.
    Capture of Buena Vista, Feb. 22-23, 1847.
(4) Attack upon the City of Mexico by General Scott.
    Capture of Vera Cruz, March 29, 1847.
    Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18.
    Battles of Contreras, San Antonio and Cherbusco, Aug. 19-20.
    Battle of Chapultepec, Sept. 12-13.
    City of Mexico captured, Sept. 14.

Results

(1) Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
    Rio Grande made boundary between Mexico and Texas.
    California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and a part of Colorado and Wyoming ceded to the United States. (With Texas, more than 850,000 square miles.)
    United States paid Mexico $15,000,000 and assumed $3,500,000 due from Mexico to citizens of Texas.
(2) Turned the attention of the nation from the international questions involved in the struggle with Mexico to the internal questions arising from the organization of the newly acquired territory.
(3) Intensified the slavery struggle.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country." "I shall make honesty, capacity and fidelity indispensable requisites to the bestowal of office and the absence of any of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal."
—Taylor

"Our policy is merely to govern ourselves and thereby set such an example of national justice, prosperity and true glory as shall manifest to all nations the blessings of self-government and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people." —Fillmore.

THE TAYLOR-FILLMORE ADMINISTRATION
One Term—1849-1853

Vice President—Millard Fillmore, sixteen months.

Topics and Events

1849

The Lopez expedition.
President issues a proclamation against an expedition to aid Cuba.
Rush to California gold fields.
California convention at Monterey.
Congressional struggle over organization of territory continues.
Seward, Jefferson Davis and Sumner enter the Senate.
Francis Parkman begins his work as an historian.

1850

Calhoun makes his last speech, March 4.
Webster's "Seventh of March" speech.
Seward's "Higher Law" speech, March 11.
Clay's compromise measures adopted.
California admitted as a free state.
New Mexico and Utah organized into territories without mention of slavery.
Texas paid $10,000,000 for disputed land claimed by New Mexico.
A stringent fugitive slave law enacted.
The slave trade abolished in the District of Columbia.
"The Southern Press," a secession paper, established in Washington.
Death of Taylor, July 9. Fillmore inaugurated, July 10.
Fugitive slave excitement begins.
The Clayton-Bulwer treaty signed.
Seventh census taken—Population, 23,191,876.
Imports, $178,138,318; exports, $14,951,808.

1851.

"Filibusters" invade Cuba. The "Jerry" rescue.
The "underground" railroad. Disunion threatened by the South.
Letter postage reduced to three cents.
Independent Order of Good Templars founded.
Maine enacts a prohibition liquor law.
Congressional library destroyed by fire.
Wells & Fargo establish an overland stage express to California.
Louis Kossuth visits the United States.

1852

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" published. Death of Clay and Webster.
Presidential campaign—Pierce elected.

1853

Washington territory formed. Kane's Arctic expedition.
Survey of the Pacific railway ordered by Congress.

"We can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress if it be not sustained by national integrity resting upon the great truths affirmed and sustained by divine revelation." —Pierce.

FRANKLIN PIERCE'S ADMINISTRATION.

One Term—1853-1857

Vice President—William R. King, Alabama, March and April.

Topics and Events

1853

First world's fair in the United States held in New York.
Gadsden purchase of territory from Mexico.
Death of the vice president.
The Koszta difficulty.
Kane's second Arctic expedition.
Filibustering expeditions to Cuba, 1853-1858.
The first clearing house in America in New York city.

1854

Perry's treaty with Japan.
Question of internal improvements revived.
Reciprocity treaty made with Great Britain.
The Missouri compromise repealed.
Kansas-Nebraska bill passed.
Nebraska territory formed.
Civil strife in Kansas.
The Ostend manifesto.
Congressional elections in Kansas.
The "Know-Nothing" party formed.
The Republican party organized.

1855

Opening of the railway across Panama.
Development of mining in the West.
Personal liberty laws enacted in the North.
The New England Emigration Society organized.
The "Border-Ruffians" from Missouri invade Kansas.
Territorial elections in Kansas.
Civil war in Kansas.
The Kansas elections and the rival constitutions.
Whitman begins his work as a poet.

1856

Continued strife in Kansas.
Walker's filibustering expedition to Central America, 1855-60.
A long contest over the election of a speaker of the House.
Sumner's speech on the "Crime Against Kansas."
Senator Sumner assaulted by Representative Brooks.
President calls extra session of Congress which passes army bill.
Presidential campaign—Buchanan elected.

1857

Tariff act of 1857 passed.
Free state legislature at Topeka dispersed.

"Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics, and history proves that when this has decayed and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever." —Buchanan.

JAMES BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION

One Term—1857-1861

Vice President—John Breckinridge, Kentucky.

Topics and Events

1857

The Dred Scott decision.
Personal liberty laws enacted in the North.
Douglas breaks with the administration.
The Kansas struggle continues.
Publications of H. R. Helper's "Impending Crisis."
The Lecompton constitution, 1857-58.
Mormon rebellion in Utah. Great religious revival.
Financial panic.

1858

The Lecompton constitution rejected.
The Kansas struggle closed.
Minnesota admitted into the Union as a free state.
The Lincoln-Douglas campaign and the joint debates.
Seward's "Irrepressible Conflict" speech."
Publication of Yancey's "Scarlet Letter."
Laying of the Atlantic cable.

1859

Oregon admitted into the Union as a free state.
Silver discovered in Nevada.
Discovery of petroleum and natural gas.
John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry.
Great excitement in Congress.

1860

The Jefferson Davis resolution in Congress.
The president vetoes the homestead bill. Covode investigation.
Compromise plans suggested.
Presidential campaign—Lincoln elected.
Buchanan's message on secession.
South Carolina adopts an ordinance of secession.
Eighth census—Population, 31,443,321.
Imports, $362,166,254; exports, $400,125,296.

1861

The president's special message, Jan. 8.
"Star of the West" fired on, Jan. 9.
Secession of Mississippi, Jan. 9; Florida, Jan. 10; Alabama, Jan. 11; Georgia, Jan. 19; Louisiana, Jan. 26, and Texas, Feb. 1.
A peace congress meets at Washington, Feb. 14.
Secession convention at Montgomery forms the government called the Confederate States of America, Feb. 14.
The Confederacy adopts a constitution.
Jefferson Davis inaugurated president of the Confederacy, Feb. 18.
Kansas admitted as free state under Wyandot constitution.
The territories of Nevada, Colorado and Dakota formed.
The Morrill tariff act passed, March 2.

"The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. . . . In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war." —Lincoln.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION

One Term—1861-1865

Vice President—Hannibal Hamlin, Maine.

Topics and Events

1861

The Civil war, 1861-65.

Stephen's "Cornerstone" speech at Savannah, March 21.

Attack on Fort Sumter, April 12.

Lincoln calls for 75,000 three-month volunteers, April 15.

Jefferson Davis issues an offer of commissions to privateers for preying on federal commerce, April 17.

Lincoln proclaims a blockade of Southern ports, April 19.

The blockade extended to Virginia and North Carolina, April 27.

The president suspends the writ of habeas corpus, April 27.

Stephen A. Douglas pledges the support of the Northern Democrats to the Union, May 1.

Lincoln calls for 40,000 three-year volunteers and directs an increase of 20,000 in the regular army, July 29.

Arkansas secedes, May 3.

North Carolina secedes, May 20.

Virginia secedes by popular vote, May 23.

Tennessee secedes, June 8.

Congress meets in special session, July 4.

A loan of $250,000,000 authorized, July 17.

The president authorized to increase the regular army, July 29.

Confiscation act passed, Aug. 6.

Lincoln disavows General Fremont's emancipation proclamation, Sept. 11.

Jefferson Davis chosen president of the Confederacy by popular vote, Nov. 6.

General Scott retires from the general command of all of the armies (under the president) and General George B. McClellan is appointed in his place.

The Trent affair.

The navy increased.

Negroes treated as contraband property.

Grounds purchased for national cemeteries.

The "border-states" struggles.

Cherokee Indians join the Confederacy.

French interference in Mexico.

Foreign affairs.

Vassar College founded.

Invention of the gatling gun.

Revenue measures.

1862

Davis inaugurated president of the Confederacy under a permanent constitution, Feb. 22.

Legal tender act passed, Feb. 25.

General Hallock placed in command of the Northern armies and McClellan's authority confined to the army of the Potomac, March 11.

Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia—Congress purchased the slaves and set them free, April 16.

Bureau of agriculture created, May 15.

Lincoln repudiates General Hunter's emancipation proclamation, May 19.

The homestead act passed, May 20.

Slavery abolished in the territories, June 19.

Pacific railroad and telegraph authorized, July 1.

A second issue of greenbacks authorized, July 11.

Congress prescribes the "Ironclad" oath, July.

President orders draft of 300,000 militia for nine months' service, August.

McClellan removed from the command of the army of the Potomac and General A. E. Burnside appointed his successor, Nov. 7.

The Sioux Indian war.

1863

President Lincoln issues the emancipation proclamation, Jan. 1.

General Joseph Hooker succeeds Burnside in command of the army of the Potomac, Jan. 26.

The national bank act passed, Feb. 25.

The president authorized to suspend writ of habeas corpus, May 3.

Conscription act passed, May 13.

Lincoln calls for 100,000 volunteers, June 15.

West Virginia enters the Union as a state, June 19.

General George H. Mead succeeds Hooker as commander of the army of the Potomac, June 30.

Draft riots begin in New York, July 13.

Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers, Oct. 17.

Free mail delivery in large cities.

1864

A $200,000,000 loan authorized, March 3.

General U. S. Grant given command of all the armies of the Union, March 9.

Lincoln's reconstruction proclamation, July 8.

Presidential campaign—Lincoln re-elected.

Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers, Dec. 19.

Nevada admitted into the Union as a state.

Fugitive slave laws repealed.

Postal money order system founded.

1865

Thirteenth amendment proposed by Congress, Jan. 31.

Peace conference at Hampton Roads, Feb. 2-3.

A $600,000,000 loan authorized, March 3.

THE CIVIL WAR
1861-1865

Causes

Remote—
Slavery as an institution.
Different industrial systems in North and South.
Secondary—
The theory of nullification — Increase of territory.
Anti-slavery agitation. — The slavery compromises.
Fugitive slave laws and personal liberty bills.
Different interpretations of the Constitution.
Mutual ignorance and distrust on the part of North and South
Real—Slavery.
Immediate—Secession.

Generals-in-Chief.

Union—Winfield Scott to Nov. 6, 1861.
George B. McClellan, Nov. 6, 1861, to March 11, 1862.
Henry W. Halleck, July 12, 1862, to March 12, 1864.
U. S. Grant, March 12, 1864, to March 4, 1869.
Confederate—Robt. E. Lee, from Feb. 6, 1865, to end of war.

Topics and Events

Fall of Fort Sumter— 1861
Location and importance — Discuss the surrender.
Discuss effect on North, on the South.
The Blockade—
Purpose. — How maintained. — Results.
Battle of Bull Run—
Causes. — Locate and describe.
Effect on North, on South. — Discuss importance.
Union Plan of the War—
Capture of Richmond.
Open the Mississippi and divide Confederacy.
Maintain a close blockade of Southern ports.
War in Missouri—
Object. — Describe. — Discuss results.
The Trent Affair—
How caused. — Sentiment in England.
Sentiment at North, at South. — Discuss the settlement.
War in the West— 1862
Object. — Plans of conflict.
Leaders and principal battles. — Discuss results.
The Monitor and the Merrimac—
Place of battle. — Discuss results.
Discuss construction, methods of fighting and relative advantages.
Capture of New Orleans.
Importance of New Orleans to the North, to the South.
Discuss the defenses. — How, and by whom taken?
How the Union was affected. — Discuss results.
McClellan's Peninsular Campaign—
Locate peninsula and discuss topography. — Object of campaign.
Discuss the principal events. — Discuss results.

Lee's First Invasion of the North—
Object. Battles fought. Discuss results.

1863

The Emancipation Proclamation—
Cause and purpose. Nature of the proclamation.
By what authority declared? Did it free all the slaves?
Lee's Second Invation of the North—Why Made?
Battle of Gettysburg—Date and place. Discuss battle. Results.
Opening of the Mississippi—
Review purpose and plan.
Discuss what had already been accomplished.
Capture of Vicksburg. Discuss results.
War in the West:
Morgan's raid. Purpose. Results.
Battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge.
Discuss effects of these battles.

1864

Grant made Lieutenant General
Grant in Virginia—
Plan to capture Richmond. Compare Grant's and Lee's armies.
Chief events of the Virginia Campaign—
Battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor.
Early and Sheridan in Shenandoah valley, purpose, results.
Siege of Petersburg.
Sherman's Campaign—
Hood in Tennessee. Capture of Atlanta.
March from Atlanta to the sea. Purpose and results.
The Confederate Cruisers—
Capture of the Alabama by the Kearsarge.
Mobile bay taken by Farragut.

1865

Conclusion of the War—
Battles around Richmond.
Lee's surrender. Manner of surrender. Terms and conditions.
Cost and Effects of the War—
To the North. To the South. To the nation.
What the War Settled—
Regarding nullification. Regarding secession. Regarding nationality.
Discuss General Results—
Economic. Social. Political. Military. Moral.

Results

The Union preserved. Slavery abolished.
Theory of nullification and secession destroyed.
Confederacy expended about $1,500,000,000.
Government incurred a debt of nearly $3,000,000,000.
Cost in all about 1,000,000 able-bodied men and more than $10,000,000,000, including pensions, bounties, etc.
Confederacy defeated and its war debt never paid.
An incalculable amount of property destroyed.

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right; let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations." —Lincoln

"There are many white people in this country that need emancipation." —Johnson.

THE LINCOLN-JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION

One Term—1865-1869

Vice President—Andrew Johnson, forty-four days.

Topics and Events

1865

Closing events of the war.
The Freedmen's bureau established.
Assassination of Lincoln by Booth, April 14.
Attack on Secretary Seward, April 14.
Death of Lincoln, April 15.
Johnson inaugurated president, April 15.
Booth shot while resisting arrest, April 26.
Others implicated executed or imprisoned.
Jefferson Davis captured and imprisoned, May 11.
Amnesty proclamation issued by Johnson, May 29.
The army disbanded, June 2.
The thirteenth amendment adopted, Dec. 18.
Cornell University founded.
Contest between the president and Congress begins.
The president's reconstruction policy.
The reconstruction policy of Congress.
International ocean telegraph.
Bret Harte begins his work as a writer.

1866

The president vetoes the Freedmen's bureau bill, Feb. 19.
Congress fails in attempt to pass the bill over president's veto.
The president vetoes the civil rights bill, March 27.
Congress passes the civil rights bill over the veto, April 19.
Fourteenth amendment proposed in Congress, June 16.
Congress passes a second Freedmen's bureau bill over the president's veto.
Tennessee readmitted into the Union, July 24.
The national debt reached its highest point, $2,773,263,173.
Atlantic cable laid.
The president makes a speaking tour through Northern states.
Congressional elections increase the power of the Republicans in the House.

1867

Negro suffrage in the District of Columbia granted over the president's veto, Jan. 8.
Congress adopts a series of retaliatory acts.
Nebraska admitted into the Union, March 1.

Congress passed the military reconstruction bill over the president's veto, March 2.

Tenure-of-office act passed over the president's veto, March 2.

A bankruptcy law enacted, March 2.

The president suspends Secretary Stanton and appoints General Grant secretary of war, ad interim, Aug. 12.

The president issues a proclamation of general amnesty.

Alaska purchased from Russia for $7,200,000.

Bureau of education established.

Formation of Union Leagues, 1867-68.

Organization of the Farmers' Alliance ("Granges").

1868

The Senate refuses to recognize Stanton's removal, Jan. 13.

In defiance of the tenure-of-office act the president again removes Stanton, Feb. 21.

The Senate votes that the removal of Stanton is illegal.

The president is impeached by the House, Feb. 24.

The president tried by the Senate and acquitted, May 16.

Stanton resigns.

Arkansas (June 22), Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina (June 25), and North Carolina (July 11), readmitted into Union.

The fourteenth amendment declared in force, July 28.

Burlingame treaty with China ratified.

Wyoming territory formed. The Ku Klux Klan appears.

Presidential campaign—Grant elected.

President issues a final proclamation of general amnesty, Dec. 25

1869

Fifteenth amendment proposed by Congress, Feb. 27.

"Let us have peace. I have never advocated war except as a means for peace." —Grant

U. S. GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION

Vice Presidents— Two Terms—1869-1877

Schuyler Colfax, Indiana; Henry Wilson, Massachusetts.

Topics and Events

1869

Union Pacific railroad completed. Tenure-of-office act modified.

Grant, against the advice of his cabinet, makes a treaty with San Domingo, which the Senate refuses to ratify.

Grant's Indian peace policy.

The gold panic in New York, "Black Friday," Sept. 24.

The Knights of Labor organized.

Woman suffrage inaugurated in Wyoming.

1870

The fifteenth amendment ratified.

Readmission of Texas, March 30, and Virginia, June 26.

Trouble in the South, Carpet Baggers.

Freedmen enter Congress. First force bill passed.

The Fenian excitement. Weather bureau established.

The president tries to annex San Domingo.

National labor congress at Cincinnati.

Ninth census—Population, 38,558,371.

Imports, $462,377,587; exports, $450,927,434.

1871

Georgia readmitted into the Union.
The first civil service reform commission established.
A second force bill passed by Congress.
The Yellowstone national park established.
Treaty of Washington, agreed upon by the joint high commission.
War with the Apaches in Arizona. The great Chicago fire.
The Tweed ring in New York exposed.
Legal tender laws declared constitutional by the supreme court.

1872

Congress passed the amnesty bill pardoning all who had taken part in the Rebellion, except about 350 of the leaders.
The Ku Klux Klan investigation.
Alabama award concluded, gave the United States $15,500.000.
Official fraud in war department, in Indian bureau and custom house.
Dissensions in the Republican party.
Presidential campaign—Grant re-elected.
Great fire in Boston. Death of Horace Greeley.
The Murdock Indian war in California, 1872-73.
The Credit Mobiler investigation begun.

1873

Demonetization of silver, Feb. 3.
The Credit Mobiler report, Feb. 18.
The Modoc Indian war in Oregon and California.
The great financial panic. The "salary grab" act.
One-cent postal cards first issued.
Invention of the Bell telephone. The Virginius affair.

1874

Bill to increase the currency vetoed by the president.
Ead's bridge at St. Louis completed.
Women's National Christian Temperance Union organized.
Congress makes a law fixing "the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November as the national election day.
Democratic gains in state and congressional elections, 1874-75.
Rival governments in Louisiana, 1874-75.

1875.

Specie resumption act passed.
The whisky ring exposed.
Political troubles in the South.
Death of the vice president.

1876

Centennial exposition in Philadelphia.
Anti-Chinese agitation begins in California.
Impeachment of Secretary of War Belknap.
Colorado admitted into the Union.
Introduction of the electric light, 1876-80.
The Sioux war, 1876-77.
The Custer massacre.
Presidential campaign—Result in doubt.

1877

The electoral commission declares Hayes president.

"He serves his party best who serves his country best." —Hayes

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES' ADMINISTRATION

One Term—1877-1881

Vice President—William A. Wheeler, New York.

Topics and Events

1877

The president's Southern policy.
Federal troops removed from the South.
Civil service reform agitation.
The great railroad strikes.
Indian troubles in Idaho and Oregon.
Expiration of the sewing machine patents.
Phonograph invented by Edison.
Electric lighting becomes common.

1878

The Bland-Allison silver act passed over the president's veto.
The life-saving service organized.
Chinese Embassy established at Washington.
Yellow fever epidemic in the Gulf states.

1879

The president and Congress at variance.
Chinese immigration bill vetoed.
Resumption of specie payments.
The "negro exodus."
The Ead's jetty system completed.
Grant's tour around the world.

1880

Presidential campaign—Garfield elected.
Tenth census taken—Population, 50,155,783.
Imports, $760,989,056; exports, $852,780,577.

1881

White ascendency in the South.

"Acting always within the authority and limitations of the Constitution, invading neither the rights of the states nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain authority, and in all places within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union; in the interests of the people to demand a rigid economy in all expenditures of the government, and to require honest and faithful services of all the executive officers, remembering that offices were created not for the benefits of the incumbents of their supporters, but for the service of the government." —Garfield.

THE GARFIELD-ARTHUR ADMINISTRATION

One Term—1881-1885

Vice President—C. A. Arthur, New York, to Sept. 19, 1881.

Topics and Events

1881

Senators Conklin and Platt of New York resign.
Investigation of the star route frauds.
Assassination of President Garfield, July 2.

Death of the president, Sept. 19.
Arthur inaugurated president, Sept. 20.
Centennial celebration at Yorktown.
Cotton exposition at Atlanta.
Destructive forest fires in Michigan.
Strife among the factions of the Republican party.

1882

The national surplus.
A "tariff commission" appointed by Congress.
A river and harbor bill passed over the president's veto.
The Edmunds anti-polygamy act passed.
Stringent immigration laws enacted.
First Chinese exclusion act passed.
Congress fixes the number of national representatives at 325.
Great floods on the Mississippi.
Standard Oil trust founded.
Red Cross Society organized.
Trial and execution of Guiteau.
The death of Longfellow and of Emerson.
The tariff commission reported to Congress.

1883

The tariff and internal revenue laws revised.
Letter postage reduced to two cents per half ounce.
Postal notes introduced.
Standard time adopted.
Bureau of labor created.
Brooklyn suspension bridge completed.
Northern Pacific railroad completed.
Pendleton's civil service reform bill passed.
A civil service commission appointed.

1884

A territorial government organized for Alaska.
General P. H. Sheridan given command of the U. S. army.
A more stringent Chinese exclusion act passed.
Alien-contract labor act passed.
Riots in Cincinnati.
Beginning of the modern American navy.
France presents the Statue of Liberty to the United States.
Commander Schley rescues the Arctic explorers.
Presidential campaign—Cleveland elected.

1885

World's industrial and cotton exposition at New Orleans, winter of 1884-1885.
Washington monument dedicated.
Letter postage reduced to two cents per ounce.

"At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will and a sober, conscientious concern for the general weal." —Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION

First Term—1885-1889

Vice President—Thos. A. Hendricks, Indiana, to Nov. 25, 1885.

Topics and Events

1885

The president's attitude toward civil service reform.
Death of Grant and McClellan.
Death of the vice president.
Natural gas first used for light and fuel.
Statue of Liberty erected. Labor troubles and strikes.
Negotiations for building a Nicaragua canal begun.
The president's message to Congress recommended—
- The reduction of tariff duties.
- Extension of civil service reform.
- Regulation of presidential succession.
- The repeal of the Bland-Allison act.
- The recovery of public lands secured by fraud.
- A commission to settle fisheries disputes with Great Britain.

1886

The "private pension" bills vetoed by the president.
The "increased pension" bill passed.
A bill to increase the navy passed.
The presidential succession act passed.
Organization of the civil service commission.
Civil service reform opposed by the Senate.
Labor troubles continue. Haymarket riot in Chicago.
Street car riots in New York and Brooklyn.
United Labor party organized.
Earthquake at Charleston, S. C.
Death of ex-President Arthur.
The president in a special message recommended arbitration by a permanent commission of labor to settle disputes between labor and capital.
The president's message to Congress—
- Emphasized the importance of reducing surplus revenue.
- Recommended lowering tariff duties on necessities.
- Commended the civil service law.

1887

Electoral count act passed.
"Dependent pension" bill and many private pension bills vetoed.
A new anti-polygamy bill passed.
Interstate commerce act passed.
Tenure-of-office act repealed.
Reforms in the pension department.
Death of Henry Ward Beacher.
Labor riot in New York city.

American Federation of Labor organized.
Centennial celebration of the Constitution, Philadelphia.
Fisheries dispute with England.
The President's Message to Congress—
Denounced existing tariff laws.
Demanded the abolition of duties on raw materials.

1888

The House passed the Mills tariff bill, which was defeated in the Senate.
Chinese exclusion act passed.
The president authorized to arrange for an All-American congress and for an international marine conference.
Electricity first used as a motive power on street railways.
Presidential campaign—Harrison elected.
Australian ballot introduced in Massachusetts.
The president's message to Congress—
Advised tariff reform.
Reviewed foreign relations and conditions of departments.

1889

Department of agriculture created.
Senate and House disagree over a tariff bill.
The direct tax refunding bill vetoed by the president.
North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington admitted into the Union as states.
Progress in civil service reform.

"Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with one another today to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States, to yield a willing obedience to all the laws, and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political liberty." —Harrison.

BENJAMIN HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION

One Term—1889-1893

Vice President—Levi P. Morton, New York.

Topics and Events

1889

Oklahoma territory opened for settlement.
Centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration.
The Johnstown flood, May 31.
The Pan-American Congress meets in Washington.
Four new warships built.
The Samoan difficulty.
The Paris exposition.
Brazil becomes a republic.
Troops ordered to disperse striking miners in Pennsylvania.
The President's Message to Congress—
Emphasized the importance of a protective tariff.
Recommended an increase in the pensions.

1890

The Bland-Allison law repealed and the Sherman silver bill passed.
The McKinley tariff law enacted.
Idaho and Wyoming admitted into the Union.
Dependent pension bill passed.
Navy appropriation bill passed.
An "anti-trust" bill passed.
New York Central railroad strike.
Anti-lottery legislation.
Indian reservation opened to white settlers.
Invasion of the Cherokee strip prevented by troops.
Mormons agree to obey the law and renounce polygamy.
First execution by electricity at Auburn prison, New York.
The president makes a tour of the South and West.
Indian uprisings caused by the "Ghost Dances," 1890-91.
Eleventh census—Population, 62,622,250.
Imports, $789,222,228; exports, $857,824,834.

1891

Power of the interstate commerce commission increased.
A new apportionment of representatives made (354).
International copyright act passed.
Important immigration legislation.
The government refunds about $13,000,000 to the loyal states, being amount which they contributed in direct taxes during Civil war.
The "French spoliation claims" paid.
The policy of increasing the navy continued.
Trouble with Chili. Trouble with Italy.
The People's party organized at a conference of reform organizations held at Cincinnati, May 19.

1892

Laws enforcing reciprocity with Canada enacted by Congress.
Treaties of reciprocity made with eleven foreign countries.
Geary act, compelling Chinese to register, passed by Congress.
Labor legislation, state and national.
Labor conference at St. Louis.
The Farmers' Alliance movement.
The Homestead strike.
Progress made in civil service reform.
Anti-polygamy law rigidly enforced.
International monetary conference met at Brussels in response to a call issued by President Harrison.
The Panama canal scandal.
The United States aids famine sufferers in Russia.
Louisiana refused to recharter the Louisiana lottery.
Presidential campaign—Cleveland elected.

1893

Decrease in the national revenues.
The drain of gold from the treasury.
A treaty providing for annexation of Hawaii laid before Senate.
An extradition treaty with Russia ratified.
Trouble with Great Britain over the seal fisheries.
The envoys to Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy raised to the rank of ambassadors.

"Party honesty is party expediency.
"I have considered the pension list of the country a roll of honor.
"The trusts and combinations—the communism of pelf—should not be forgotten or forgiven.
"Public extravagance creates extravagance among the people.
"Honor lies in honest toil." —Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION
Second Term—1893-1897

Vice President—Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois.

Topics and Events

1893

The president withdraws the Hawaiian treaty.
An investigation of the Hawaiian affairs ordered by president.
President issues a proclamation recognizing Hawaii as a republic.
Seal fisheries dispute with Great Britain settled by arbitration.
The Columbian exposition, May 1-Oct. 30.
The business panic.
Special session of Congress called by the president, Aug. 7.
The silver purchase clause of the Sherman act repealed.
The force act repealed.
The Cherokee strip (Indian territory) opened for settlement.
The right of suffrage granted to women in Colorado.
The supreme court declares that the Great Lakes are high seas.
The president's message to Congress—
Reviewed the Hawaiian question.

1894

The California "midwinter" fair.
The Wilson-Gorman tariff law containing an income tax enacted.
The Chinese treaty.
The Lexow municipal investigation in New York.
The "Coxey army" movement.
The coal miners' strike. The Pullman strike in Chicago.
The American Railway Union strike.
Destructive forest fires in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota.
The Cuban rebellion begins.
The warship Kearsarge wrecked on Rancador reef.
The government issues $50,000,000 of bonds.
Republican gains in state and congressional elections.
The president's message to Congress.

1895

Bonds amounting to $62,400,000 issued by the government.
Congress makes an appropriation for two first-class battleships.
An anti-lottery law enacted.
Supreme court, 4 to 5, declares the income tax unconstitutional.
Street car strikes in Brooklyn. The Atlanta exposition.
A Confederate monument dedicated at Chicago.
The National Military Park dedicated.
Trouble with Venezuela and England over boundary dispute.
The war scare. Triumph of American diplomacy.
The water power of Niagara first utilized.
The president's message to Congress.
Agitation for monetary reforms.

1896

The government issues $100,000,000 in bonds.
Arbitration treaty between England and Venezuela signed.
Utah admitted into the Union as a state.
Extension of civil service reform.
Presidential campaign—McKinley elected.
The President's Message to Congress—
Discussed relations with Spain and Cuba.

1897

The president vetoes an immigration bill.
The Nicaragua canal bill withdrawn.
An arbitration treaty with England rejected by the Senate.

"The dissolution of the Union is impossible so long as we continue to inculcate lessons of fraternity, unity and patriotism and erect monuments to perpetuate these sentiments.

"Let us remember that our interests are in concord, not conflict; and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war."

—McKinley.

WILLIAM McKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION

One Term—1897-1901

Vice President—Garret A. Hobart, New Jersey. Died Nov. 21, 1899.

Topics and Events

1897

Special session of the Fifty-fifth Congress called by the president to increase the revenues of the country by increasing the tariff duties, March 15.

Dingley tariff law enacted. (Became effective July 24.) Levied duties on wool and other raw materials which the Wilson bill admitted free. Generally imposed a higher duty on silks, woolens and other woven fabrics.

Grant's tomb at New York dedicated, April 27.

Nashville exposition opened, May 1.

Universal postal congress organized, 55 countries represented.

Negotiations by American commissioners in Europe for an international bimetallic agreement—not successful.

The Cuban insurrection. Secret aid sent to the Cubans.

A resolution passed by the Senate recognizing Cuban belligerency.

United States refuses to negotiate with the insurgent Phillipine republic.

Appointment of the Nicaragua canal commissioners.

Treaties with Russia and Japan to suppress pelagic sealing.

Process of liquefying air discovered.

Wireless telegraphy invented.

New congressional library building opened.

Gold discovered in the Upper Yukon.

1898

"Greater New York" organized.

Monetary conference in Indianapolis.

The Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha.

A law enacted providing for arbitration of labor disputes in interstate commerce.

Industrial commission created.

National bankruptcy law enacted, July 1.

Senate ratifies Hawaiian annexation treaty, July 6.

American flag raised at Honolulu and the republic of Hawaii becomes a part of the United States, Aug. 12.

Discovery of Cape Nome, Alaska, gold fields.

The De Lome incident.

The destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, Feb. 15.

Congress resolves that the United States should intervene to establish the independence of Cuba, Feb. 19.

The president asks for and receives from Congress authority to terminate hostilities in Cuba.

Congress adopts resolutions as follows, April 30:

"That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

"That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters," etc. April 20.

The president declares a blockade of Cuban ports, April 22.

Diplomatic relations with Spain severed, April 23.

President calls for 125,000 volunteers, April 23.

War formally declared against Spain, April 25.

Destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, May 1.

Invasion of Cuba, June 10.

Destruction of the Spanish squadron at Santiago, July 3.

Santiago and all of Eastern Cuba surrendered to the United States, July 17.

Island of Guam seized by the United States, July 3.

Spain sues for peace, July 26.

Peace protocol signed, Aug. 12.

Manila surrendered to the United States, Aug. 13.

Spain begins evacuation of Porto Rico, Sept. 20.

Treaty of peace with Spain signed at Paris, Dec. 10.

Emilo Aguinaldo proclaimed first president of the Philippine republic, Sept. 29. Philippine congress opened.

Military government organized in Cuba and Leonard Wood appointed governor general, Dec. 21.

"Red tape" and politics in the war department.

Commission appointed by president to investigate conduct of the war department.

1899

Spanish evacuation of Cuba, Jan. 1.

First Philippine commission appointed.

Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, attack Manila.

Treaty of Paris ratified by the Senate, Feb. 6.

Sovereignty of United States recognized by Sultan of Sulu islands.

Philippine war continues.

Miners in Idaho go on strike. Joint high commission appointed

England and United States agree to a temporary settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute.

Treaty of reciprocity with France signed.

Commissioners sent to the world's peace conference at the Hague.

Samoan commission appointed.

Samoan treaty signed by the United States, England and Germany providing for a division of the islands among the three powers.

National Export exposition opened at Philadelphia, Sept. 14.

1900

Chicago drainage canal opened.

Arrangements made with European powers for the "open-door" policy in China.

Report of the Philippine commission.

Negotiations of the Hay-Pauncefote convention relative to the Nicaragua canal.

President McKinley signed the bill establishing the single gold standard of money.

Act passed providing for a temporary government and revenue for Porto Rico—the Porto Rico "tariff and government act."

Second Philippine commission appointed.

Roberts of Utah excluded from the House of Representatives.

Assassination of Governor Goebel of Kentucky.

England refuses proposals from the United States to intercede for peace with the Boers.

President refuses to aid the Boers in seeking peace.

New army bill signed by the president.

The Boxer uprising in China. Negro riots in New Orleans.

Boundary line established between Alaska and Canada.

Great coal strike in Pennsylvania.

Destruction of Galveston, Sept. 8-9.

United States sends warships to collect indemnity from Morocco.

Two warships sent to Turkey to collect indemnity.

Cuban constitutional convention meets.

Nicaragua route for canal recommended by Congress.

Presidential campaign—McKinley re-elected.

Twelfth census—Population, 76,303,387.

Imports for 1900, $927,780,824; exports, $1,499,164,875.

1901

Hazing abolished at West Point.

China agrees to terms of the allied powers.

Reappointment of representatives in Congress under twelfth census. (After March 4, 1903, House of Representatives 386 members.)

Standing army increased to 100,000.

Adoption of the Spooner amendment to the army appropriation bill empowering the president to establish civil government in the Philippines.

Adoption of the Platt amendment prescribing conditions under which the president is authorized to "leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people."

"The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not. If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"—From McKinley's last speech.

"The people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent."

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

April 21-Dec. 10, 1898

Causes

Real—Spanish tyranny and oppression in Cuba.
Immediate—Destruction of the Maine.

Preliminary Topics and Events

Spanish misrule in Cuba.
The Cuban rebellion.
General Weyler's system of reconcentration.
Reforms in Cuban government demanded by the United States.
American commercial interests in Cuba.
The De Lome incident.
The destruction of the Maine.
The court of inquiry and its report.
The president's message to Congress.
Efforts made to recognize the Cuban republic.
Congressional resolutions of April 19, 1898.
Congress places $50,000,000 at disposal of president, March 9.
United States sends ultimatum to Spain, April 20.
President calls for 125,000 volunteers.
Spain declares that war exists with the United States, April 24.
The United States declares war against Spain, April 25.
Second call for volunteers, 75,000.
Cuban blockade established by the United States.
War revenue measures passed by Congress, June 10.

Commanders

American—Miles, Shafter, Wheeler, Merritt, Roosevelt, Dewey, Schley, Sampson and others.
Cuban—Gomez and others.
Spanish—Weyler, Blanco, Cervera and others.

Engagements and Events

Naval—

Spanish fleet at Manila destroyed by Americans, May 1.
The achievements of the "Flying Squadron."
Bombardment of Matanzas, April 27.
Battle of Cardenas, May 11.
Bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico, May 12.
Cervera "bottled up" at Santiago.
Bombardment of Santiago, May 31.
The sinking of the Merrimac, June 3.
Seizure of Guam, July 3.
Destruction of Cervera's fleet, July 3.
Harbor of Nipe captured, July 21.

Land—

The Santiago Campaign—

Major General Wesley Merritt, commanding.
Battle of Las Guasimas, June 24.
Battle of El Caney and San Juan Hill, July 1-2.
Surrender of Sandiago, July 17.

The Porto Rico Campaign—

Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding.
Army lands at Guanica, July 22.
Capture of Ponce and Yanco, July 28.
Arrayo and Guanamo surrender.
Advance upon San Juan.
Protocol signed and hostilities cease, Aug. 12.

The Manila Campaign—

Major General Wesley Merritt, commanding.
Forces landed at Manila, July 29.
Spanish defeated in battle of Malate, July 31.
Manila assaulted and captured, Aug. 13.

General—

Marines landed in Cuba.
Capture of the Ladrone islands, June 21.
General Leonard Wood appointed military governor of Santiago.
Spain asks terms of peace, July 26.
Terms of peace accepted by Spain, Aug. 12.
Peace protocol signed and an armistice declared, Aug. 12.
The blockade of Cuba raised.
The United States declares possession of the Philippines.
United States peace commissioners appointed, Sept. 9.
Evacuation of Porto Rico by Spain began, Sept. 20.
Conference of peace commission began in Paris, Oct. 1.
United States took formal possession of Porto Rico, Oct. 18.
United States demands Philippine islands of Spain, Oct. 31.
Treaty of peace signed at Paris, Dec. 10.
General Wood made governor general of Cuba, Dec. 21.

1899

Spanish evacuation of Cuba begins, Jan. 1.
American flag raised at Guam.
The Philippine war begins, Feb. 4.
Treaty of peace ratified by Senate, Sept. 6.

Treaty of Peace— **Results**

Spain gave up all her rights and title to Cuba and the United States agreed to transport the Spanish troops home.
Spain ceded Porto Rico and Guam to the United States.
Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States upon payment of $20,000,000.
Direct cost of war to United States, $130,000,000.
Soldiers killed, 430; but a much larger number died of disease.
United States became guardian of Cuba.
Increased size of regular army and navy.
The Philippine war.
Introduced into American politics the question of territorial expansion and imperialism.

"All individuals, whether rich or poor, private or corporate, must be subject to the law of the land.

"The politics of fraud and treachery and foulness is unpractical politics.

"The first requisite of a good citizen in this republic is that he be willing to pull his weight." —Roosevelt.

THE McKINLEY-ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION

One Term—1901-1905

Vice President—Theodore Roosevelt, New York, until the death of McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901.

Topics and Events

1901

Philippine war continues.

Death of ex-President Harrison.

Aguinaldo captured and took oath of allegiance to United States.

Workmen of Porto Rico appeal to the president for a redress of grievances.

Decision of the supreme court in cases involving the status of the new territorial possessions.

The Pan-American exposition, May 20-Nov. 2.

President McKinley assassinated at Buffalo by Czolgosh, Sept. 6.

Peace protocol between United States and China signed, the United States awarded $7,000,000, Sept. 7.

Schley court of inquiry began its sessions, Sept. 12.

Vice President Roosevelt takes oath of office as president.

Isthmian canal treaty between England and United States signed.

Northern Securities Co. incorporated with capital of $400,000,000.

The Hay-Pauncefote Isthmian canal treaty ratified by the Senate.

Marconi sends wireless telegraph message across the Atlantic.

1902

President Roosevelt submitted to Congress the report of the isthmian canal commission and recommended the purchase of the Panama Canal Co.'s rights for $40,000,000.

Great anthracite coal- strike begun, 145 827 miners involved.

New constitution proclaimed in Cuba, Tomas Estrada Palma chosen first president of the new republic, May 20.

Vast emigration from the United States to Northwestern Canada.

Decision of the Hague tribunal in the Pius fund case adverse to Mexico and in favor of the United States.

President appoints commission to investigate issues of coal strike.

Danish upper house refuses to cede islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John for $5,000,000, which purchase was ratified by the United States Senate.

Reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland signed.

Venezuelan dispute referred to the Hague tribunal.

1903

San Francisco and Honolulu connected by cable.

Panama canal treaty with Columbia signed, Jan. 22.

Organization of a general staff in the army.

Department of commerce and labor created.

United States secured a naval station at Guantanamo and a coaling station at Bahia Honda, Cuba.

Ratifications of Alaskan boundary treaty with England exchanged

Anthracite coal strike commission submitted report to president.

Ratifications of Cuban reciprocity treaty exchanged at Washington.

Award of coal strike commission went into effect in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, April 1.

Meeting of international arbitration conference, May 27.

Federal troops ordered to Morenci, Arizona, to subdue striking miners.

Cuban senate ratified treaty granting the United States sites for a naval and coaling stations, and also the treaty conceding to Cuba sovereignty over the Isle of Pines, July 16.

Award of Alabama coal strike arbitration commission, Aug. 22.

Award of the Alaska boundary tribunal sustains the main contentions of the United States.

Panama's independence of Columbia proclaimed, Nov. 3.

United States formally recognized new republic of Panama, Nov. 6.

New final treaty between the United States and Panama.

1904

Supreme court decides that citizens of Porto Rico are not aliens.

Luke E. Wright succeeds Taft as governor of Philippines, Jan. 11.

William H. Taft becomes secretary of war, Feb. 1.

Ratifications of Panama canal treaty exchanged at Washington.

Supreme court decides that the Northern Securities Company is an illegal corporation.

Supreme court decides that the coal railroads must answer the questions asked by the interstate commerce commission.

Acquisition of the Panama canal zone and a government provided.

Louisiana Purchase exposition opened at St. Louis, April 30.

Strike of Colorado miners.

Fifty thousand employes of the meat-packing companies go on strike.

Thirteenth international peace conference opens at Boston, Oct. 3.

United States suggests to the powers signatory to the Hague conference that a conference be held to further consider questions of international law that would tend to minimize the horrors of war.

Presidential campaign—Roosevelt and Fairbanks elected.

1905

Protocol signed between United States and Santo Domingo, Jan. 21.

Supreme court, by unanimous decision, declares the beef trust to be illegal, Jan. 30.

parcel post treaty with Great Britain signed, Feb. 17.

Kansas appropriated $400,000,000 for a state oil refinery.

Supreme court holds the constitutionality of Kansas anti-trust law.

Roosevelt and Fairbanks inaugurated president and vice president of the United States, March 4.

"The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and greatness of its laborers." —Grant.

"There is not in the world a more ignoble character than the mere money-getting American, insensible to every duty, regardless of every principle, bent only on amassing a fortune and putting his fortune only to the basest uses—whether these uses be to speculate in stocks and wreck railroads himself, or to allow his son to lead a life of foolish and expensive idleness and gross debauchery, or to purchase some scoundrel of high social position, foreign or native, for his daughter." —Roosevelt.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION.

One Term—1905-1909

Vice President—Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana.

Topics and Events

1905

Investigation of the Equitable Life Assurance society.

Carnegie gave $10,000,000 for a college professors' fund.

Lewis & Clark Centennial exposition opened at Portland, May 23.

President Roosevlet appealed to Russia and Japan to consider peace terms.

Municipal reform movement in Philadelphia.

Chinese boycott against American goods.

Treaty of peace signed by Russian and Japanese envoys at Portsmouth.

The interstate commerce commission and managers of trans-Mississippi railroads reach an understanding on better observance of the anti-rebate law.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad indicted, charged with granting rebates to an auxiliary of the United States Steel corporation.

1906

Six hundred Moros killed in battle with American troops, March 8.

The House adopts a resolution asking the president for information concerning an alleged illegal combination between the Pensylvania and other railroads, Jan. 29.

Coferences between coal operators and miners.

Commission and board of consulting engineers recommend a lock canal.

Strike of anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania.

President in a speech advocates a progressive tax on inheritances.

Earthquake and fire practically destroy San Francisco, April 18-19.

Chicago packers found guilty of accepting concessions from railroads.

Public schools opened in the Philippines.

President signs a bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian territory as one state and permitting Arizona and New Mexico to come in under the same conditions if each so desires.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson takes active steps to put into effect the new meat inspection law.

Interstate commerce commission investigates the grain and elevator trade.

The president directs that officials in charge of public works are to detect and punish violations of the eight-hour law.

American Federation of Labor issues an appeal to organized labor to become active in independent politics.

Insurrection in Cuba. President Palma of Cuba resigns.

Pan-American congress of American republics at Rio Janeiro addressed by Secretary of State Root.

Secretary of War Taft proclaims United States intervention in Cuba and himself as provisional governor.

Charles E. Magon assumes office of provisional governor of Cuba.

Fifteenth universal peace conference at Milan.

Anti-negro race riots in Atlanta.

Japanese excluded from regular public schools of San Francisco.

Standard Oil Co. found guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Ohio state law.

Interstate commerce commission begins an inquiry at Kansas City regarding a grain trust.

Three-cent street cars are operated for first time at Cleveland, O.

The president places 1,100 deputy internal revenue collectors under civil service rules.

President Roosevvelt discharged a negro battalion for participation in the Brownsville riots.

New York Central railroad is fined $18,000 for giving rebates to the sugar trust.

Senate passes resolutions directing investigation of the International Harvester Co. and asking information as to the power of Congress to regulate interstate trade in articles made by child labor.

Secretary of War Taft announced that he would not decline the nomination for the presidency.

1907.

Pure food law goes into effect, Jan. 1.

Interstate commerce commission begins investigation of railroad wrecks.

Interstate commerce commission in a message to Congress severely denounces the business methods of the Standard Oil Co.

Proclamations issued by the president add 17,000,000 acres to the national forest reserves.

President orders exclusion of Japanese laborers from the United States and dismisses suits against San Francisco school board.

National arbitration and peace congress in New York.

Jamestown Tercentenary exposition opens.

Waters-Pierce Oil Co. convicted of violating Texas anti-trust laws.

President prohibits persons in the classified civil service list from taking part in politics.

Government brings suit to dissolve combinations of anthracite coal roads.

Second peace conference at the Hague.

Government begins legal battle against the tobacco trust.

The president sends to the rulers of five Central American republics an identical telegram urging them to submit future differences to arbitration.

Fifteenth national irrigation congress at Sacramento.

Oklahoma ratifies new constitution and elects state ticket.

First regular wireless dispatch over Atlantic for commercial purposes.

Financial panic begins with failure of Knickerbocker Trust Co., Oct. 21.

By proclamation of the president Oklahoma and Indian territory are formally admitted into the Union as one state under the name of Oklahoma (46th state), Nov. 16.

Secretary of State Root opens the Central American peace conference.

Roosevelt announces his determination to refuse a third term.

1908

Law prohibiting sale of alcoholic beverages in Georgia becomes effective.

Senate votes to remit to China about $13,000,000 of the Boxer indemnity.

House passes bill granting $12 a month to soldiers' widows.

Arbitration treaty with France signed, Feb. 10.

Senate adopts a resolution providing for an inquiry into the conduct of national banks during the panic.

Treaties between United States and Great Britain for determining Canadian boundary and for regulating fisheries on Great Lakes.

General arbitration treaty between United States and Japan

Emergency currency law enacted, May 30.

The president appoints a national committee of fifty-seven on the conservation of national resources.

Diplomatic relations with Venezuela severed, July 9.

National monetary commission meets at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

The president directs the attorney general to take immediate steps for retrial of case of the government against Standard Oil Co.

Race riots in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 14-15.

Two-cent postage between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland goes into effect.

List of contributions to the Bryan campaign made public, Oct. 15.

Presidential election—Republicans successful, Nov. 3.

National monetary commission holds a meeting in Washington.

National conservation commission holds a joint meeting with the governors of the states at Washington, Dec. 8.

Republican members of ways and means committee begin work on new tariff bill.

1909

Secretary of Interior Garfield announces that land frauds amounting to $110,000,000 have been discovered in the West and asks Congress for an appropriation of $500,000 to be used in an attempt to recover the lands.

United States and Venezuela agree to leave the settlement of their disputes to the Hague peace tribunal.

United States arranges for withdrawal of her troops from Cuba.

The Philippine legislature convened at Manila.

Senate ratifies agreement with Great Britain to submit the Newfoundland fisheries dispute to the Hague tribunal.

President Roosevelt formulates a call for an international conference to consider the conservation of natural resources, Feb. 19.

Battleship fleet returns from trip around the world, Feb. 21.

Delegates to the international naval conference in London agree on a new code for naval warfare.

The administration of Theodore Roosevelt ends and that of William Howard Taft begins, March 4.

"The President should always be near the people in thought and as near them in person as his position will permit. Once convinced that he has divined and is carrying out their real wish, neither elated by any ephemeral outburst of applause nor diverted by an outburst of censure, he must proceed unwaveringly, always by lawful methods, to the accomplishment of the popular will."—Taft.

WILLIAM H. TAFT'S ADMINISTRATION

One Term—1909-1913

Vice President—James S. Sherman, New York. To Oct. 30, 1912.

The Sixty-First Congress

March 4, 1909-March 4, 1911.

Sessions (3)—
Special, March 15, 1909-Aug. 5, 1909.
Long, Dec. 6, 1909-June 25, 1910.
Short, Dec. 2, 1912-March 4, 1913.

Members—
Senate: Rep., 60; Dem., 32. No vacancies. Total 92.
House: Rep., 219; Dem., 172. No vacancies. Total, 391. Ratio, 193,291. Speaker, Jos. G. Cannon (Ill.) Rep.

The Sixty-Second Congress

March 4, 1911-March 4, 1913

Sessions (3)—
Special, April 4, 1911, to Aug. 22, 1911.
Long, Dec. 4, 1911, to Aug. 26, 1912.
Short, Dec. 2, 1912, to March 4, 1913.

Members—
Senate: Rep., 51; Dem., 43. Vacancies, 2. Total, 96.
House: Dem., 229; Rep., 161; Socialist, 1; Progressive, 1. Vacancies, 2. Total, 394. Ratio, 193,291. Speaker, Champ Clark (Mo.) Dem.

Topics and Events

General

1909

Second national peace conference at Chicago passes resolutions favoring international arbitration.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle opened, June 1.

Commander Robert E. Peary sends a dispatch from Indian Harbor, Labrador, stating he reached the North Pole April 6, 1909, Sept. 6.

The president makes tour of the West and South.

The Gunnison (Colo.) irrigation canal formally opened.

An international shipping federation is established.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. secures control of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

The American Ice Co. found guilty of creating a monopoly.

1910

Increase in freight rates on Eastern railroads announced.

A movement to boycott meat until prices are lowered becomes national.

Gifford Pinchot elected president of National Conservation association.

General education board distributes $450,000 among colleges.

The National Sugar Refining Co. pays the government $604,304.37 for back duties on underweight sugar importations.

Three hundred thousand coal miners go on strike.

The general education board distributes $538,000 among eight colleges and appropriates $113,000 for agricultural demonstration work in the South.

A strike of 70,000 cloak makers begun in New York city in July Settled by a compromise favorable to the employes, Sept. 2.

The national prisons conference in session at Washington.

The president starts on a trip to the Panama canal, Nov. 9.

The America Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes meets in Washington, Dec. 15.

Playground association reported 1,535 public playgrounds in 267 cities.

The thirteenth census—Population, 91,972,266.

Imports, $1,557,819,988; exports, $1,744,984,720.

Agricultural production in 1910, $8,926,000,000.

1911

Carnegie Trust Co. of New York is closed by state banking officials.

The general education board announces appropriations of $634,000 for schools and colleges.

The president in a Memorial day address pleads for international peace.

A general strike declared among the car shop employes of the Illinois Central railroad and Harriman lines.

The granite temple built over the Lincoln cabin at Hodgenville, Ky., dedicated.

Child labor legislation in thirty states during this year.

1912

United Mine Workers in convention favor government ownership of all industries.

Lawrence strike settled, March 14.

Textile mill workers at Passaic, N. J., go on strike March 23.

More than 400,000 hard and soft coal miners stop work pending settlement of their demands, March 31.

Steamer Titanic founders with 1,595 persons on board, April 15.

Anthracite mine workers ratify wage agreement and return to work.

United States army surgeons sent to Porto Rico to check the bubonic plague.

The beef trust makes known its plan of dissolution, July 20.

First national newspaper conference assembles at Madison, Wis.

The Nobel prize in medicine awarded to Dr. Carrel of New York.

Commission plan of government in operation in 257 cities of the United States, Nov. 15.

Public debt at end of fiscal year, June 30, 1912, $2,868,874.16.

1913

The textile strike at Little Falls, N. Y., is settled through the efforts of the state board of arbitration, Jan. 2.

Representatives of Eastern railroads and the firemen who threatened to strike request the mediation of Judge Knapp of the commerce court and Commissioner of Labor Neill.

American Federation of Labor orders a general strike in the mills of the U. S. Steel Corporation in the district of Pittsburgh, Feb. 1.

Lincoln Hall, at Illinois state university, dedicated, Feb. 12.

Representatives of the Eastern railroads agree to arbitrate the demands of their employes who threaten strike.

Garment workers' strike in New York ends, wages raised and the question of length of work day submitted to arbitration.

Politics and Government

1909

President Taft announces his nominations for members of the cabinet and the Senate promptly confirms them.

The president issues a call for a special session of Congress to convene March 15, March 6.

The government discovers that the sugar trust has been cheating in customs duties by fraudulent weighing and the trust pays $2,269,897 and gets a receipt in full settlement, April 29.

Missouri appeals railroad rate cases to United States supreme court.

The president directs that taking of census be kept out of politics.

The president orders the reduction of the army to 80,000, Aug. 21.

The president appoints a tariff commission of three members in accordance with the new tariff law.

The president upholds Secretary Ballinger and dismisses from the general land office L. R. Glavis, who made the charge, Sept. 15.

The president in a speech upholds the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

The interstate commerce commission in its annual report asks Congress for more power to regulate railway rates.

The attorney general asks for a receiver for the American Tobacco Co., alleging a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

1910

The president directs the secretary of agriculture to remove Gifford Pinchot, chief of forest service, and appoints Henry S. Glavis his successor.

Secretary of agriculture opens to settlement 4,000,000 acres of public domain formerly included in the forestry reserves, Feb. 9.

Secretary of Interior Ballinger withdraws from the public domain about 2,000,000 acres of coal lands in Wyoming and Montana.

Reform movements started in Pittsburgh to secure the commission form of government.

Disclosures of corruption in election of Senator Lorimer.

The supreme court upholds the interstate commerce commission in ordering freight rate reductions in the Missouri and Denver cases.

Government establishes postal savings banks, June 25.

The interstate commerce commission orders reductions in freight rates on Western railroads.

The president withdraws 8,495,731 acres of water-power sites and phosphate and petroleum lands in Alaska, July 3.

Ex-Governor Hughes of New York is sworn in as a member of the supreme court, succeeding David J. Brewer, Oct. 10.

The secretary of interior orders sold 1,650,000 acres of Indian land in Oklahoma.

General election throughout the United States in which tariff reform was the chief issues resulted in material gains for the Democrats and the election of a Democratic House, Nov. 8.

Postoffice inspectors raid many "get-rich-quick" concerns, Dec. 16.

The American Sugar Refining Co. agrees to refund to the government drawbacks amounting to $700,000.

The president approves the expenditure of $20,000,000 for reclamation work in the West.

1911

The government brings action under the Sherman law to dissolve the Atlantic steamship combine.

The interstate commerce commission orders the railroads in the East and Middle West to cancel their proposed increase in freight rates, Feb. 23.

The president calls the Sixty-second Congress to meet in special session on April 4, to consider the Canadian reciprocity agreement, March 4.

Twenty thousand troops and fifteen war vessels are ordered to points near the Mexican border, March 7.

The postmaster general announces that magazines will be transported as freight in carload lots.

The supreme court holds that under the Hepburn act the railroads must be actually independent of the coal companies.

The $50,000,000 Panama canal bond issue open to popular subscription.

Ohio legislators indicted for bribe solicitation.

The government brings suit against the lumber trust, alleging unreasonable restraint of trade.

The supreme court upholds the government's contention that the American Tobacco Co. is a combination in violation of the Sherman law and orders its dissolution.

The head of the U. S. Steel corporation states to the House investigating committee that he favors the government regulation of steel prices.

The commissioner of the land office declares invalid the Cunningham claims involving 5,250 acres of land in Alaska.

P. P. Claxton appointed United States commissioner of education.

The government begins suit to dissolve the soft coal combination.

The president vetoes the bill revising the wool and cotton schedules and the farmers' free list bill.

The president signs the joint resolution of Congress admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood, Aug. 21.

At a special election in California amendments to the state constitution are adopted giving suffrage to women and providing for the initiative, referendum and recall, Oct. 10.

The electric trust ordered by a federal circuit court to dissolve.

Government brings suit to dissolve the U. S. Steel corporation, alleging it to be a combination in restraint of trade.

Standard Oil trust dissolved by decree of supreme court, each subsidiary company assuming control of its own affairs.

President signs proclamation admitting New Mexico into the Union, Jan. 6.

Supreme court upholds constitutionality of employers' liability law.

Government brings suit against Erie railroad for overworking firemen.

Standard Oil Co. of New York is fined $55,000 by a federal court for accepting railroad rebates.

President signs proclamation admitting Arizona into the Union, the forty-eighth state, Feb. 14.

Indictments are returned by a federal grand jury against the officials of the National Cash Register Co. and the Adams Express Co.

The government brings suit against the sugar trust.

Interstate commerce commission holds that freight rates between equidistant points must be uniform.

President appoints Julia Lathrop chief of new children's bureau.

Congress begins an investigation of the money trust.

Suit brought against the International Harvester Co.

Government brings suit against the coffee trust.

Supreme court holds that the commerce court must not substitute itself for the interstate commerce commission.

Supreme court orders the dissolution of the powder trust.

The president vetoes the army appropriation bill.

Republican national convention in session at Chicago renominates Taft and Sherman, June 22.

Democratic national convention in session at Baltimore nominates Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey for president and Governor Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana for vice president, July 2.

National Prohibition convention in session at Atlantic City nominates Eugene W. Chafin for president and Aaron S. Watkins for vice president, July 12.

Interstate commerce commission orders reduction in rates and changes in methods of business of the express companies.

National Progressive convention at Chicago nominates Theodore Roosevelt for president and Hiram Johnson of California for vice president, Aug. 7.

President vetoes the bill lowering the wool tariff.

President vetoes the bill lowering the steel and iron tariffs.

Commission form of government adopted by New Orleans.

Ohio adopts a new state constitution, Sept. 3.

The Cunningham coal land claims in Alaska canceled by the secretary of the interior, Sept. 13.

Woodrow Wilson declares his belief in the initiative, referendum and recall of administrative officials, Sept. 25.

President signs order placing fourth-class postmasters in civil service.

National election—Woodrow Wilson elected president and a Democratic House of Representatives chosen, Nov. 5.

President-elect Wilson announces that he will call a special session of Congress not later than April 15, to revise the tariff.

Supreme court orders the dissolution of the merger of the Union Pacific and Southern railroad systems, under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Skilled labor in the navy yards placed in civil service.

Government brings suit against the butter trust.

President-elect gives warning to those who would attempt to embarrass the incoming administration by attempting to create a panic.

President Taft names the nine members of the new commission on industrial relations.

The government brings suit to compel the Southern Pacific railroad to release oil lands in California valued at $250,000,000, alleging that the patents were fraudulently obtained.

Labor union officials found guilty in dynamite conspiracy trial.

1913

The parcel post goes into effect, Jan. 1.

The ways and means committee of the House begins public hearings preparatory to framing a tariff revision bill for the special session of Congress.

The supreme court holds that a "corner" in any commodity transported in interstate commerce is a criminal offense under the Sherman law.

House begins an investigation of the shipping trust.

President-elect Wilson asks that because of the great expense the inaugural ball be omitted, Jan. 16.

The attorney general asks that the interstate commerce commission investigate the American Telegraph and Telephone companies.

President Taft vetoes the literacy test of the immigration bill.

The bath tub trust fined $51,000.

The legislature of New Jersey passes the seven corporation reform bills favored by Governor Wilson.

The income tax amendment proclaimed by the secretary of state to be a part of the constitution, Feb. 25.

President Taft vetoes the Webb bill, which would prevent the shipping of liquor into "dry" states, Feb. 28.

Wilson and Marshall inaugurated and the administration of W. H. Taft ends, March 4.

"Freemen need no guardians." —Woodrow Wilson.

"For indeed if you stop to think about it, nothing could be a greater departure from original Americanism, from faith in the ability of a confident, resourceful and independent people than the discouraging doctrine that somebody has got to provide prosperity for the rest of us." —Woodrow Wilson.

"This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them if they will but counsel and sustain me."—From Wilson's Inaugural Address.

WOODROW WILSON'S ADMINISTRATION
Two Terms 1913-1921

Vice President—Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana.

Cabinet—

Secretary of State—Wm. J. Bryan, Nebraska; Robert Lansing, New Jersey, June 9, 1915.

Secretary of Treasury—Wm. G. McAdoo, New York; Carter Glass, Virginia, Dec. 16, 1918.

Secretary of War—L. M. Garrison, New Jersey; H. L. Scott, acting, Feb. 10, 1916; Newton D. Baker, March 9, 1916.

Attorney General—J. C. McReynolds, New York; T. W. Gregory, Texas, Aug. 19, 1914; A. Mitchell Palmer, March 4, 1919.

Postmaster General—A. S. Burleson, Texas.

Secretary of Navy—Josephus Daniels, North Carolina.

Secretary of Interior—Franklin K. Lane, California.

Secretary of Agriculture—David F. Houston, Missouri.

Secretary of Commerce—Wm. C. Redfield, New York.

Secretary of Labor—Wm. B. Wilson, Pennsylvania.

Supreme Court—

Chief Justice—Edward D. White, Louisiana.

Associate Justices—Joseph McKenna, California; Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts; Wm. R. Day, Ohio; Charles E. Hughes, New York; Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming; Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey; Charles McReynolds, New York; Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts.

The Sixty-Third Congress

March 4, 1913—March 4, 1915

Sessions (3)—

Special—April 7, 1913, to Dec. 1, 1913.

Long—Dec. 1, 1913, to Oct. 24, 1914.

Short—Dec. 7, 1914, to March 4, 1915.

Members—

Senate—Dem., 53; Rep., 42; Prog., 1. No vacancies. Total, 96.

House—Dem., 291; Rep., 128; Prog., 15; Ind., 1. Vacancies, 2. Total, 435. Ratio, 212,877. Speaker, Champ Clark (Dem.) Missouri.

The Sixty-Fourth Congress

March 4, 1915—March 4, 1917

Sessions (2)—

Long—Dec. 6, 1915, to Sept. 8, 1916.

Short—Dec. 4, 1916, to March 4, 1917.

Members—

Senate—Dem., 56; Rep., 39; Prog., 1. No vacancies. Total, 96.

House—Dem., 229; Rep., 196; Prog., 7; Ind., 1; Soc., 1. Vacancies, 7. Total, 435. Minority leader, Jas. R. Mann (Rep.) Illinois. Speaker, Champ Clark (Dem.) Missouri.

The Sixty-Fifth Congress

THE WAR CONGRESS

March 4, 1917—March 4, 1919

Sessions (3)—
Special—April 2, 1917, to Oct. 6, 1917.
Long—Dec. 3, 1917, to Nov. 22, 1918.
Short—Dec. 2, 1918, to March 4, 1919.

Members—
Senate—Dem., 51; Rep., 43. Vacancies, 2. Total, 96.
House—Dem., 215; Rep., 211; Prog., 2; Soc., 1; Proh., 1; Ind., 2. Vacancies, 4. Total, 435. Speaker, Champ Clark (Dem.) Missouri.

The Sixty-Sixth Congress

March 4, 1919—March 4, 1921

Sessions (3)—
Special—May 19, 1919 to
Long—
Short—

Members—
Senate—Rep., 50; Dem., 46. No vacancies. Total, 96.
House—
Rep., 288; Dem., 193; Ind., 2; Proh., 1. No vacancies. Total, 435. Speaker, Frederick H. Gillett (Rep.) Massachusetts.

DIGEST OF WORK OF SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS

The Special Session

April 7, 1913—Dec. 1, 1913

Act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes includes income tax law.

Act providing for mediation, conciliation and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employes.

Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government (with "rider" exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law)

Act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1913 (with amendment abolishing the commerce court).

The Long Session

Dec. 1, 1913—Oct. 24, 1914

Total appropriations, $1,109,408,777.26

Act to provide for the establishment of federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper and to establish more effective supervision of banking in the United States.

Act to promote the efficiency of the naval militia.

Act to amend an act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medical purposes.

Act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia.

Act to authorize the president of the United States to construct and operate railroads in the territory of Alaska.

Act to provide for raising the volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war.

Act to provide for co-operative agricultural extension work between certain agricultural colleges in the several states and the United States department of agriculture.

Act to amend the section of the Panama canal act exempting American ships from the payment of tolls.

Act providing a temporary method of conducting the nomination and election of United States senators.
Act to increase the efficiency of the aviation service of the army.
Act to authorize the establishment of a bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department.
Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies.
Act to create a federal trade commission and to define its powers and duties.
Act to increase the internal revenue (war tax).
Act to provide for the leasing of coal lands in Alaska.
Joint resolution justifying the employment by the president of the armed forces of the United States.
Joint resolution designating the second Sunday in May as Mothers' day.
Joint resolutions to provide for the relief, protection and transportation of American citizens in Europe; first resolution passed by House and Senate and approved Aug. 3, 1914; second resolution passed by House and Senate and approved Aug. 5.
Joint resolution granting the American Red Cross organization authority to charter a ship or ships of foreign registry for use in connection with the European war.

The Short Session

Dec. 7, 1914—March 4, 1915

Total appropriations, $1,115,121,408.68

Act to create coast guard by combining therein the existing life-saving service.
Act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine.
Act to create the Rocky mountain national park in Colorado.
Joint resolution to empower the president better to enforce and maintain neutrality of the United States.

WORK OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

The Long Session

Session began Dec. 6, 1915; ended Sept. 8, 1916

Total appropriations, $1,894,035,739.73

Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense.
Act making appropriations for the navy, provisions for its increase, etc.
Act making appropriations for the support of the army.
Act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense.
Act to increase the revenue.
Act to declare the purpose of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine islands and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands
Act to establish a United States shipping board for the purpose of encouraging, developing and creating a naval auxiliary, etc.
Act to provide government aid in the construction of rural post roads.
Act to provide for the creation of twelve federal land banks and permit the establishment of joint stock land banks for the purpose of making loans on farm lands (the federal farm loan act).
Joint resolution for drafting militia into regular army.
Act to appropriate $200,000 for training the organized militia or national guard.
Act providing for an increase in the number of cadets at the United States military academy.
Act to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor.
Act to provide compensation for employes of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties.
Act to establish an eight-hour day for employes of carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce.
Act to establish a national park service.
Act to establish the Lassen Volcanic National park in the Sierra Nevada mountains, California.
Act to accept deed of gift to Abraham Lincoln homestead and log cabin.
Act to incorporate the Boy Scouts of America.
Act repealing provisos in tariff act of 1913 for duty free sugar and molasses after May 1, 1916.

Joint resolution to provide for holding the Texas bicentennial and Pan-American exposition in 1918.

Act amending the postal savings system act.

Act making appropriations for the department of agriculture and containing "United States cotton futures act," "United States grain standards act" and "United States warehouse act."

Act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for military and naval establishments (caused by Mexican crisis).

The Short Session

Session began Dec. 44, 1916; ended March 4, 1817

Act to regulate the immigration of aliens to and residence in the United States

Act to provide for the promotion of vocational education.

Act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico.

Act to provide a temporary government for the West Indian islands acquired by the United States from Denmark.

Act to prohibit the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors in the territory of Alaska.

Act making appropriations for the postoffice department and containing "bone dry" prohibition amendment.

Act to prevent the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia.

Act to provide for the control of the floods of the Mississippi and Sacramento rivers.

Act to establish the Mount McKinley national park in the territory of Alaska.

Act to establish a national military park at the battle field of Guilford Courthouse.

Act to provide for stock-raising homesteads.

Act to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation or improper use, in the District of Columbia of the United States flag.

Act to punish persons who make threats against the president of the United States.

Act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy and the extensions of fortifications.

Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30.

Act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution to expedite the delivery of materials, equipment and munitions and to secure more expeditious construction of ships.

WORK OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH OR WAR CONGRESS

The Special (Extra) Session

April 2, 1917, to Oct. 6, 1917

Total appropriations, $21,390,730,940

Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the German government and the government and people of the United States; passed by Senate April 4, 1917; by House April 6. Approved April 6.

Act to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war and to extend credit to foreign governments.

Act to provide for the extension of minority enlistments in the naval service.

Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations.

Joint resolution authorizing the president to take over for the United States the possession and title of any vessel within its jurisdiction owned in any nation with which the United States is at war.

Act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States.

Act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United states.

Act to increase temporarily the commissioned and warrant and enlisted strength of the navy and marine corps.

Act to authorize the issue to states and territories and the District of Columbia of rifles and other property for the equipment of home guards.
Act relating to foreign enlistments.
Act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the military and naval establishments on account of war expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.
Act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel.
Act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products.
Act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the signal corps of the army and to purchase, manufacture, maintain, repair and operate airships and to make appropriations therefor.
Act for protection of desert land entrymen who enter military or naval service of the United States in time of war.
Act for the relief of homestead entrymen or settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war.
Joint resolution to relieve owners of mining claims from performing assessment work while in the military or naval service of the United States.
Act to provide revenue to defray war expenses, approved Oct. 3.
Act to define, regulate and punish trading with the enemy.
Act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign governments and for other purposes.
Act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department and for other purposes."
Act giving the United States shipping board power to suspend present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of Aug. 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade during the present war and for a period of 120 days thereafter, except the coastwise trade with Alaska.

The Long Session

Dec. 3, 1917, to Nov. 22, 1918

Act to increase the number of midshipmen at the United States naval academy.
Act to authorize calling into the service of the United States the militia and other locally created armed forces of the Philippine islands.
Act to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the military and naval establishments of the United States engaged in the present war.
Act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under federal control, for the just compensation of their owners and for other purposes.
Act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years on account of war expenses.
Act to authorize an additional bond issue to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and for the purpose of assisting the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign governments and for other purposes.
Act to promote export trade.
Act to empower the president and his agents to take over certain transportation systems for the use of shipyard employes.
Act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material.
Joint resolution providing for the registration for military service of all persons citizens of the United States and all male persons resident in the United States who have since June 5, 1917, attained the age of 21 years.
Joint resolution providing for calling into military service certain classes of persons registered and liable for military service.
Act to authorize the president to provide housing for war needs.
Act authorizing the president to co-ordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies and offices in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the government.
Act to prohibit the sale, manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors in the territory of Hawaii during the period of the war.

Act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense.

Act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States.

Act conferring on the president power to prescribe charter rates and freight rates and to requisition vessels.

Joint resolution to authorize the president in time of war to take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio system and operate the same.

Act to repeal the act incorporating the National German-American alliance.

Act to pension widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in the war with Spain, Philippine insurrection or in China.

Act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States."

Act to amend act authorizing the establishment of a bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department.

Act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions.

Act making appropriations for the support of the army.

Act making appropriations for fortifications.

Act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government.

Act making further appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

The Short Session

Dec 2, 1918, to March 4, 1919

Congress addressed by the president. Discusses reconstruction problems, including shipping, taxation and railroad control and declared it was his duty to attend the peace conference in Europe.

Debates in Congress regarding the proposed league of nations treaty.

Adoption of the administration's measure providing for the Victory loan.

The conference report on the revenue bill adopted. Estimated to raise $8,000,000,000 in taxes for the current fiscal year and $4,000,000,000 a year thereafter.

A Senate filibuster defeats appropriations for financing the railroads, constructing ships and the annual appropriation bills for the army and the navy.

Said President Wilson in his war message:

The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a war against all mankind. * * * The challenge is to all. * * * Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable, when the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and when the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments, backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not the will of their people. * * * We have no quarrel with the German people. * * * A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. * * * No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith with it. * * * Only free peoples can prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interests of their own. * * *

We are now about to accept the gage of battle with the natural foe of liberty. * * * We are glad to fight for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German people included. * * *

The world must be made safe for democracy. We have no selfish ends. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no national compensation for the sacrifice we shall freely make.

It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful country into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance.

But the right is more precious than peace and we shall fight for the thing we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations. * * *

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and for the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

1913

New administration begins March 4.

The president and many state governors issue appeals for help for the flood sufferers of Ohio and Indiana.

Ex-President Taft begins his work as Kent professor of law at Yale, April 1.

Award of arbitration board appointed to adjust matters in controversy between Eastern railroads and their firemen grants an increase of 10 to 12 per cent in wages.

West Virginia coal miners vote to accept the governor's settlement of issues in the strike.

Colonel Roosevelt wins libel suit against the editor of Iron Ore.

Fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg commemorated by a reunion of 50,000 Union and Confederate veterans on the battlefield, July 1-3.

Foreign trade for fiscal year ending June 30 shows total imports of $1,812,621,160 and exports of $2,465,761,910. Internal revenue collections, including corporation tax, $334,424,453.

Fourth international congress of school hygiene meets at Buffalo with 1,000 delegates representing twenty countries, Aug. 25.

Ex-President Taft elected president of American Bar association.

World Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets in convention at Brooklyn with representatives from fifty countries.

Wage increase of 7 per cent granted by arbitration board to conductors and trainmen of Eastern railroads.

A strike on the Southern Pacific lines ended through efforts of federal board of mediation and conciliation, the dispute to be arbitrated.

1914

Firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. announce withdrawal of its members from directorships in twenty-seven large corporations.

Ford Motor Co. announces a plan by which it will give $10,000,000 annually to its wage-earning employes.

Direct wireless communication established between United States and Germany.

American academy of jurisprudence organized to endeavor to harmonize laws and improve legal education.

Cape Cod canal completed, April 28.

Federal troops are sent to Colorado to take the place of the state troops in the strike region, April 28.

The Panama canal opened for regular barge traffic, May 18.

The Western railroads and their engineers agree to President Wilson's plan to arbitrate their differences.

Death of the president's wife after a brief illness, Aug. 5.

The United Mine Workers of America accept President Wilson's proposals for a settlement of the Colorado strike.

The president addresses the American Bar association in session at Washington, making a plea for the humanizing of the law.

A federal quarantine to check the spread of foot-and-mouth disease among cattle is proclaimed in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois.

Quarantine against foot-and-mouth disease extended to New York, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey.

The cotton exchange at New York and New Orleans resumes trading after being closed for fifteen weeks, Nov. 16.

The government's report on cotton crop indicates the unprecedented yield of 15,966,000 bales.

1915

One hundredth anniversary of the last battle with England commemorated at New Orleans, Jan. 8.

Transcontinental telephone communication becomes a reality, Alexander Graham Bell talks with an assistant in San Francisco.

Wireless telephoning from a moving train to a station successful.

Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

Dr. W. F. Rittman of the bureau of mines discovers a new process for increasing the quality of gasoline derived from petroleum.

Following a public investigation the bakers of New York are forced to lower bread from six to five cents a loaf.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. is placed in the hands of receivers following stock manipulations.

The navy department announces that the battleship California will be propelled by electricity, the first in the world.

A world court congress convenes at Cleveland to discuss an international court of justice for settlement of disputes between nations.

Conference on international arbitration at Lake Mohonk.

Street railway strikers in Chicago resume work, agreeing to submit their differences with the company to arbitration, June 16.

Preliminary figures of American foreign trade for fiscal year just ended show a balance of exports over imports of more than $1,000,000,000

Carpenters' strike in Chicago ended by compromise wage agreement.

Fifth annual congress of governors in session at Boston, Aug. 24-27.

A strike of 60,000 clothing workers in New York city is averted by arbitration of demands, which resulted in an increase of from 12 to 15 per cent.

Following a strike, employes of the Remington Arms Co. were granted fewer hours and an increase of wages.

Striking workers in a Standard Oil plant in New Jersey given wage increase.

A strike of 60,000 lady garment workers in New York averted by arbitration, which awarded an increase of wages.

United States military authorities begin an experiment in training citizens for national defense.

The National Education Association, in session at Oakland, Cal., adopts the "Declaration of Principles," commending President Wilson's policy concerning both the European and Mexican situation and rejoicing in his eminent services in the cause of peace.

Foreign exchange rates fall to new low levels; London exchange drops to $4.5525 on the pound, Aug. 21.

Wireless telephone messages from Washington to Hawaii, 4,900 miles.

Announcement made that more than 71 per cent of the area of the United States is now prohibition territory and by Jan. 1, 1916, this will be increased to more than 90 per cent.

The Ford peace expedition sails from the United States to Europe, Dec. 4.

Nobel prize for physics awarded to Edison and Tesla.

A conference on co-operation between cities and universities in training for public service held in Cincinnati, Nov. 15-17.

The children's bureau of the department of labor has included in its review the outlying territories of the United States, and reports that Alaska has forbidden the employment of boys under 16 underground in mines; Hawaii has passed a curfew law for girls under 16 in Honolulu; the Philippines have provided for dental clinics in the schools and created a public welfare board to establish and maintain social centers; and Porto Rico has passed a modern juvenile court law.

The Massachusetts Teachers' Association passed resolutions against compulsory military training in the schools.

President Wilson married to Mrs. Norman Galt, Dec. 18.

1916

Prohibition goes into effect in the following seven states: Colorado, Iowa, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, South Carolina, Arkansas.

National Civic Federation meets in sixteenth annual conference.

Official figures of the foreign commerce of the United States during 1915 shows an excess of exports over imports of $1,722,309,538. The former average was $450,000,000.

Annual child labor conference at Asheville, N. C.

Representatives of 400,000 railway employes issue a statement defending their demands for an eight-hour day.

Representatives of bituminous coal miners and operators, after four weeks of discussion, reach an agreement upon wages and hours of labor of 400,000 men; wages will be increased from 5 to 13 per cent.

The limit on postal savings accounts raised from $500 to $1,000.

President Wilson declares for a world peace alliance after war.

The American Federation of Teachers, to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, organized.

National woman suffrage convention in Chicago.

Census bureau announces that there are 21,000,000 men in the United States eligible to military duty.

President Wilson issues a call to the national guard for services on the Mexican border. The state militias begin mobilizing, June 18.

The Pacific squadron is ordered to Mexican waters, June 18.

All national guard units are ordered to proceed to the border as soon as mustered in, June 23.

John Hessin Clarke appointed an associate justice of the supreme court to succeed Chas. E. Hughes, resigned.

The president signs the rural credits bill creating twelve land loan banks under direction of a federal board, July 17.

Report of department of commerce shows the foreign trade of United States for fiscal year ending June 30 is $4,334,000,000 exports and $2,198,000,000 imports. These are the largest totals and the largest trade balance in our history.

National Education association in session in New York city.

Death of James Whitcomb Riley, July 26.

The super-submarine Deutschland leaves Baltimore for return trip, Aug. 1.

The railroad men and managers and the federal board of mediation having failed to adjust differences, President Wilson summons the leaders of both sides to a conference, Aug. 13.

Having failed to persuade the railway managers to accept his proposals to avert a strike the president summons the railroad presidents to a conference.

Upon the announcement by the president that he would sign the eight-hour bill for railway operators as recently passed by Congress, the leaders of the trainmen call off the strike that was set for Sept. 4, Sept. 2.

The Lincoln monument at Hodgenville, Ky., built at Lincoln's birthplace, formally presented to the nation by the Lincoln Farm association. The president made the acceptance speech, Sept. 4.

The government's report indicates a cotton crop of 11,637,000 bales and a wheat yield of 607,557,000 bushels.

It is estimated that the average level of food prices in New York city has increased 40 per cent within the year.

Cotton for the first time since the Civil war reaches the 20c mark.

Virginia becomes the eighteenth prohibition state.

In general elections Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota and Montana are added to the "dry" states. The "bone-dry" amendment passed in Oregon.

The American Federation of Labor pledges all workers, organized and unorganized, to efforts to secure the eight-hour day for all labor.

Complete official election returns show that the vote cast for President Wilson was 9,116,296 and for Candidate Hughes was 8,547,474, a plurality for the president of 568,882.

The farm loan board announces that the twelve district banks will be located as follows: Springfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Columbus, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; St. Louis, Mo.; Lousiville, Ky.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Wichita, Kan.; Spokane, Wash.; Berkeley, Cal. Dec. 27.

The president signs the Ferris bill opening up 640-acre homesteads for grazing and stock raising.

1917

Department of agriculture estimates the value of farm products in 1916 was $13,449,000,000, the greatest in the nation's history, although the crop production was below the average.

Secretary of labor estimates that during November and December wage increases of 5 to 10 per cent were given to 1,118,000 workers in the United States.

Henry Ford announces that he will turn over to the government in case of emergency both his factories and his personal fortune of $100,000,000. He will accept neither profits nor interest.

Tennessee becomes "bone dry," March 1.

Railroad managers agree to most of the demands of the Railway Brotherhoods and grant an eight-hour basis of pay.

Supreme court upholds constitutionality of the eight-hour law.

Soft coal miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are granted a wage increase of 20 per cent.

Wages of anthracite coal miners raised 20 per cent.

The new American Red Cross building in Washington dedicated.

American exports for year ending April 30 are announced as $6,060,000,000.

Reports of department of agriculture estimate a record yield of $6,093,000,000 bushels of principal food crops.

Manufacture of whisky ceases throughout the United States under the food control act, Sept. 7.

A strike in the ship-building plants of the Pacific coast.

A strike of longshoremen in New York settled by arbitration.

Bureau of labor statistics estimates that food prices increased about 47 per cent during the past four years.

1918

Strike of carpenters in New York and Baltimore shipyards settled by intervention of President Wilson.

The president proclaims $2.20 a bushel as minimum price for 1918 wheat crop.

Conference between representatives of capital and labor on war co-operation.

Time advanced one hour throughout the United States, March 31.

Supreme court upholds constitutionality of the selective draft act.

Under the selective draft law 745,000 men register for military duty.

Men of 18 to 20 and 32 to 45 register under the man power act, Sept. 12.

The postmaster general announces a merger of all telegraph lines under government operation, Nov. 20.

The president announces that the American representatives to the peace conference will be himself, Secretary Lansing, Henry White, Edward M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss.

Spanish influenza epidemic throughout the United States.

First large unit of returning troops arrive in New York, Dec.

President Wilson reaches Europe, Dec. 13.

The food administration suspends all food regulations, Dec. 22.

1919

Death of Theodore Roosevelt, Jan. 6.

General strikes among shipyard workers in Seattle, Feb. 6 to March 9.

Mines in Butte district closed by I. W. W. agitators, Feb. 8.

Bomb outrages in Eastern cities.

A United States seaplane flies from Newfoundland to the Azores (May 17), then to England.

The telegraphs and telephones returned to private operation.

American Federation of Labor holds convention at Jersey City.

Special Session, Sixty-Sixth.
May 19 to———

A cabled message from the president recommends reconsideration of taxes, woman suffrage and labor legislation.

Woman suffrage amendment passed by House (304 to 89), May 21, and by the Senate (56 to 25), June 4.

1913

President Wilson in his inaugural address advocates tariff reduction, revision of banking and currency laws, conservation of natural resources, legislation safeguarding life and health, regulation of conditions of labor, pure food laws and sanitation. March 4.

The president sends to the Senate for confirmation the names of those whom he has appointed to cabinet positions. March 5.

The president discusses the tariff with the Democratic members of the finance committee.

The commerce court upholds the interstate commerce commission in the rate case prohibiting discrimination against interstate traffic.

Japan protests against the anti-Japanese land legislation of California.

The secretary of commerce warns manufacturers that the government will investigate all reductions in wages alleged to be due to the tariff.

Government begins suit to dissolve the American Shoe Machinery Co. under the Sherman law.

President Wilson issues a statement alleging the existence of an industrious adn insidious lobby to get recognition for alterations of the tariff.

The seventeenth amendment to the constitution becomes effective. May 25.

The supreme court upholds the right of a state to regulate railroad rates within its borders.

The secretary of the treasury announces that the government is ready to appropriate $500,000 to relieve any money stringency.

At a conference attended by the president, leaders in Congress, the secretary of labor, representatives of railroads and of conductors and trainmen the threatened strike of employes is averted by agreeing upon legislation to be enacted at once, July 14.

The interstate commerce commission compels the express companies to reduce their rates.

The president signs the new tariff bill, most of the provisions of which take effect immediately, Oct. 1.

President Wilson states that he will recommend anti-trust legislation at the next session of congress.

The president, by appointing four natives as members of the Philippine commission, makes good his promise to give a majority in that body.

Secretary of labor addresses the convention of American Federation of Labor, pledging his department's co-operation with the trade union movement.

Supreme court holds that the copyright laws do not permit owners to dictate the price beyond the first sale.

The postmaster general in his annual report recommends the acquisition by the government of all telephone and telegraph lines.

The president signs the currency revision bill, declaring it to be the first in a series of constructive measures which the Democratic administration will enact. Dec. 23.

1914

The president signs an executive order establishing a permanent civil government in the canal zone.

Tennessee becomes a prohibition state.

Government brings suit against the Lehigh Valley railroad alleging that it monopolizes the hard coal industry through subsidiary companies.

Secretary Daniels issues orders forbidding use of alcoholic drinks in navy.

United States supreme court holds that orders of the interstate commerce commission shall take precedence over those of the state railway commissions.

The United States supreme court affirms the power of the interstate commerce commission to fix rates and also holds that pipe lines are common carriers and subject to the commission.

The president directs the attorney general to begin action against the New Haven Railroad Co.

The International Harvester Co. is declared to be a monopoly in restraint of trade and its dissolution is ordered by a United States district court, Aug. 12.

The Panama canal is formally opened, Aug. 15.

Virginia adopts a prohibitory amendment to become effective Nov. 1, 1916, Sept. 22.

Secretary of treasury announces he will withdraw government deposits from any bank found hoarding money or charging excessive interest.

President signs war tax bill, Oct. 23.

Congressional elections throughout the country, Nov. 3.

Constitutional amendments extending the suffrage to women adopted in Nevada and Montana, Nov. 3.

Constitutional amendments prohibiting traffic in liquor adopted in Washington, Oregon, Montana and Nevada, Nov. 3.

The federal reserve bank system goes into effect, Nov. 16.

1915

President Wilson vetoes the immigration bill, disapproving of the literacy test and the restrictions which would keep out political refugees.

The death penalty abolished in South Dakota.

Forty-one railroads begin arguments for increased freight rates before the interstate commerce commission.

Indiana adopts a primary to vote for state candidates, national senators and for president.

North Dakota abolishes the death penalty.

The president in a public address emphasizes and defines the basis of neutrality in relation to the war in Europe.

Arbitration of the demands of 65,000 Western locomotive engineers and firemen results in concessions in wages and hours of labor.

The United States Steel corporation is held to be a lawful enterprise by the United States circuit court for New Jersey, and the government's plea for a dissolution of the combination (filed in October, 1911), is denied.

A jury returns a verdict for Theodore Roosevelt in the libel suit brought against him by William Barnes.

Laws enacted in Pennsylvania providing for workmen's compensation and state insurance.

William J. Bryan resigns the office of secretary of state, being out of agreement with President Wilson's diplomatic policy toward Germany, June 8.

The supreme court declares unconstitutional the "grandfather" clause of the Oklahoma constitution, which disfranchised many negroes.

The supreme court reverses a lower court decision and holds that the almost complete ownership of the Lackawanna Coal Co., by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., with interlocking directorates violates the commodities clause of the Hepburn act.

The president appoints Robert Lansing, who, since Mr. Bryan's resignation had been acting as secretary, to the position of secretary of state, June 23.

State-wide prohibition becomes effective in Alabama under statutes enacted by the legislature in January, July 1.

The interstate commerce commission allows some advance in express rates, a slight increase in Western freight rates and orders a reduction in freight rates on anthracite coal.

The interstate commerce commission severely arraigns the financial operations of the Rock Island railroad.

The commission on industrial relations comes to an end and the members failing to agree make three reports.

Virginia, by popular election, becomes a "dry" state.

It is announced that the administration will ask for $1,240,000,000 to carry out the plans for national defense.

An increase in passenger rates allowed by the interstate commerce commission in eleven Western states.

President signs measure extending war revenue act through the year.

1916

The supreme court of the United States declares the income tax constitutional, Jan. 24.

The president makes a series of speeches in different parts of the country in support of his national defense policies.

Following an attack of Mexican bandits on Columbus, N. M., on March 9, United States troops are ordered into Mexico to capture the outlaws and their leader, Villa. President Wilson declares that the expedition is to be purely punitive.

The South Carolina legislature passes a bill prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen in factories, mines or textile establishments, Feb. 19.

The first presidential preference primary is held in Indiana, President Wilson (Dem.), and former Vice President Fairbanks (Rep.) being indorsed without opposition, March 7.

Louis D. Brandeis is confirmed as an associate justice of the supreme court, June 1.

The president signs the army bill calling for a regular peace strength of 175,000 men and a war force of 206,000, June 3.

Allen L. Benson, New York, chosen as candidate of the Socialist party for president in a primary conducted by mail, March 11.

Republican national convention meets in Chicago, June 7, and on the 10th nominates Charles E. Hughes, a justice of the United States supreme court, for president and Charles W. Fairbanks for vice president. Justice Hughes immediately resigned his judicial position and notified the convention of his acceptance. The platform of the convention declares for the protection of American citizens "at home and abroad, by land and by sea." Other planks in the platform condemn the democratic administration and take the usual Republican position on the tariff.

The Progressive national convention meets in Chicago June 7. A platform calling for preparedness and "Americanism" was adopted. Roosevelt was nominated by acclamation and John M. Parker of Louisiana was nominated for vice president. Roosevelt made a temporary declination of the nomination and later in the month the national committee indorsed the nomination of Hughes.

The Democratic national convention met in St. Louis June 14. There was no opposition in the renomination of President Wilson and he was nominated by acclamation on the 15th. There was but one vote opposed to the renomination of Marshall for vice president. The platform adopted eulogizes the Wilson administration and lists as creditable achievements the new currency law, the federal trade commission, the Underwood law, the labor section of the Clayton law and improvements in the parcel post.

The Prohibitionists nominate Frank J. Hanley of Indiana for president and Ira D. Landrith of Tennessee for vice president, July 21.

The treasurer's statement at the close of the fiscal year shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $78,737,810.

The president signs a bill incorporating the militia into the regular army.

The president signs a bill authorizing the expenditure of $85,000,000 within five years on rural roads, July 11.

The Republican nominee, Charles E. Hughes, formally notified of his nomination. In his speech of acceptance he criticizes the Wilson administration particularly for its handling of the Mexican and other situations, July 31.

President Wilson is formally notified of his renomination and in his speech of acceptance he summarizes the achievements of the Democratic administration, Sept. 2.

The president signs the eight-hour law for railroad operators.

Preliminary reports of the treasurers of the campaign committees show contributions of $2,012,535 to the Republican and $1,310,729 to the Democrats, Nov. 3.

General elections throughout the United States (first Tuesday after first Monday in November). Thirty-three United States senators elected by popular vote and thirty-four governors are chosen. Woodrow Wilson is re-elected president, receiving 277 electoral votes and Charles E. Hughes receiving 254. Wilson also received a plurality of the popular vote. Representatives in congress were chosen as follows: Republicans, 215; Democrats, 214; Progressives, 3; Independent, 1; Socialist, 1; Prohibition, 1. Nov. 7.

At the general elections Michigan, North Dakota, Nebraska and Montana adopt prohibition amendments.

A nation-wide inquiry into the high cost of food begun by the department of justice.

The president delivers his message to Congress. He recommends railroad legislation, election reforms, Porto Rico measures and minor details, Dec. 5.

Secretary of Treasury McAdoo estimates that the preparedness program already adopted by Congress and the expenses of the Mexican patrol will require an expenditure of $684,000,000 for the fiscal year 1917-1918.

1917

The supreme court holds constitutional the Webb-Kenyon law prohibiting shipments of liquor from wet to dry states.

The House overrides the president's veto of the immigration bill and passes it, Feb. 1. Senate passes the bill, Feb. 5. The "literacy test" clause and the "alien exclusion" clause remain in the bill and become law.

The Senate indorses the president (78 to 5) in the break with Germany.

The war department orders the demobilization of the national guard units remaining along the Mexican border, Feb. 17.

Filibustering in the Senate prevents a vote on the armed ship bill and Congress adjourns without passing the measure. The president states that the Senate has tied his hands and made defense of American rights on the sea impossible. Seventy-six senators sign a manifesto that they favored the passage of the bill, March 3.

President Wilson takes the oath of office in private for his second term as president, Sunday, March 4. Regular inauguration ceremonies the next day, March 5, and President Wilson enters upon his second term.

President Wilson calls the Sixty-fifth Congress to meet in special session on April 2.

The United States takes possession of the Danish West Indies, renaming them the Virgin islands.

The president by executive order places more than 10,000 postmasters under the civil service.

An officers' training camp opened at Plattsburg and similar camps opened elsewhere.

Nearly 10,000,000 men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, register for war work, June 5.

The war department issues a formal order by the president drafting 678,000 men into the military service to be selected from the June 5 registrants.

The president signs the food control bill and appoints Herbert Hoover food administrator.

The war department orders the mobilization of the new army.

The federal child labor law declared unconstitutional by a federal district court.

The war revenue law enacted, estimated to yield $2,535,000,000 annually.

District of Columbia becomes "dry" by congressional enactment.

Railroad labor leaders hold a conference with President Wilson.

All imports placed under government control.

Interstate commerce commission recommends the unification of railroad operation during the war.

Railroads of the country pass from private to public control and operation.

1918

Red Cross reports a membership of 22,000,000 and a war fund of $76,525,000.

The director general of railroads appoints a commission to adjust wage disputes.

The department of agriculture estimates the value of farm products during 1917 at $19,443,849,381.

The president orders an investigation of the Hog island shipbuilding contracts.

All foreign trade placed under government control.

The second draft of 800,000 men, March 29.

The president creates a national war labor board.

Four express companies merge into one federal express company.

The supreme court declares the federal child labor law of 1916 unconstitutional.

Following an investigation the federal trade commission reports that many war industries are making "outrageous" profits.

The president directs that all telegraph and telephone lines come under government control, July 31.

The government's suit against the International Harvester Co. is ended by the company agreeing to certain measures of dissolution.

Leaders of the I. W. W. sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for interfering with war efforts of the government.

The food administration, with the approval of the president, orders the closing of all breweries as a food conservation measure, Nov. 30.

1919

The prohibition amendment submitted to the state legislatures in December, 1917, becomes Article 18 of the Constitution, Jan. 16.

Governors of states and mayors of cities meet at White House and discuss matters of business and labor. Addressed by the president, March 3.

President Wilson and former President Taft address a large audience in New York interpreting and favoring the proposed league of nations treaty, March 4.

President Wilson returns to Europe to attend the peace conference, March 13.

The Philippine legislature petitions for complete independence.

The president by cable from Paris summons Congress to meet April 19 in special session.

The campaign for the Victory loan, fifth and last of the government's popular war finance issues, is closed with a heavy oversubscription of the $4,500,000,000 offered, May 10.

The war department estimates that the war cost the United States $21,294,000,000 and that 46,846 enlisted men and 2,164 officers of the United States army were killed in battle or died of wounds.

1913

President Wilson states the friendly attitude of his administration toward the cause of good government in the South American republics.

President Wilson issues a statement withdrawing the approval of the United States of participation in the proposed six-power loan to China.

Secretary of State Bryan presents to the diplomats in Washington his plan for world peace, providing that all controversies shall be submitted for investigation to an international commission before war shall be declared.

The government recognizes the new Chinese republic.

Treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and United States renewed for five years.

Ex-Governor John Lind sent to Mexico as the personal representative of the president to attempt settlement of Mexican revolution.

The first of Secretary Bryan's peace treaties signed with Salvador.

The twentieth universal peace conference opened at the Hague.

In an address to Congress President Wilson urges the strictest neutrality between the United States and warring factions in Mexico and urges all Americans to leave, Aug. 27.

Treaties are signed with the ministers of Panama and Guatemala embodying Secretary Bryan's peace proposals.

Secretary Bryan and the Honduran minister sign treaty of peace.

A general treaty of peace is signed by representatives of Nicaragua and the United States providing for at least a year's deliberation and investigation of any misunderstanding before declaring war.

A treaty similar to one signed with Nicaragua made with Netherlands.

1914

American marines are landed at Hayti to prevent disorders.

An arbitration treaty between the United States and Persia signed.

A treaty between the United States and Denmark signed at Washington, providing that all disputes failing of diplomatic settlement shall be submitted to arbitration at the Hague. A similar treaty signed with Portugal.

Arbitration treaties with Switzerland and Costa Rica signed.

The Senate ratifies the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Italy and Japan, Feb. 21.

United States pays Colombia $25,000,000 for the territory which now constitutes the Panama canal zone.

The president orders the Atlantic fleet of fourteen battleships and cruisers to proceed to Mexico to enforce the demands of the United States.

The United States occupies Vera Cruz, Feb. 21.

Diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States broken, April 22.

Argentina, Brazil and Chile offer their good offices to bring about a settlement of the troubles between the United States and Mexico (both sides accept the offer), April 25.

A general treaty of arbitration is signed at Washington by the Italian ambassador and the American secretary of state.

Japan ratifies the arbitration treaty with United States, May 23.

President Wilson signs the bill repealing the tolls exemption clause of the Panama canal act.

Secretary Bryan's arbitration treaties with Argentina, Brazil and Chile signed at Washington.

Treaty signed at Washington by which United States agrees to pay Nicaragua $3,000,000 for the perpetual right to construct an interoceanic canal and a naval base.

Treaty signed at Panama under which United States is given control of the harbors of Colon and Ancon.

Treaties signed at Washington between the British, French and Spanish ambassadors and the Chinese minister, and by Secretary Bryan representing the United States, which provide that commissions of inquiry shall pass upon disputes that may arise between those countries and the United States and that fail of ordinary diplomatic adjustment.

Treaty is signed at Washington binding the United States and Russia to an international commission, for investigation, all disputes that cannot be settled diplomatically.

Secretary of State Bryan announces our troops will be withdrawn from Vera Cruz Nov. 23, all factions in Mexico having given guarantees required.

Secretary of State Bryan meets with the diplomatic representatives of twenty American republics to discuss problems of neutral nations as they are affected by the European war.

The United States protests to Great Britain, "in the most friendly spirit," against the seizure and detention of vessels laden with American goods destined to neutral ports in Europe.

1915

It is estimated that $14,000,000 worth of food, clothing and medical supplies have been sent to Belgium by people of the United States.

The United States sends notes to Great Britain and Germany with reference to American shipping in the war zone. Great Britain is warned of the serious consequences that may result to American vessels and citizens if the practice of using the American flag on British vessels is continued generally. Germany is advised that it would be an unprecedented breach in the rules of naval warfare if a merchant vessel should be destroyed without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality or the contraband character of its cargo.

Germany offers to withdraw from her intention to war on British merchant vessels if Great Britain will permit the free movement of foodstuffs to the civil population of Germany.

Great Britain makes a second and more complete reply to the American protest. It claims a desire and effort to be as lenient as possible with neutral shipping.

Germany in her reply to the note regarding the maritime war zone, disclaims all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences as result to neutral vessels.

The United States forces the Mexican General Carranza to discontinue the blockade of the port of Progreso, Yucatan.

It is announced by our state department that arrangements have been concluded by which the United States will inspect alien prison camps in England, Germany and Austria and distribute supplies from outside to prisoners.

The United States sends notes to Great Britain and France protesting against certain plans of the allies to cut off German trade and stating that it expects that reparation will be made for every violation of neutral rights.

Germany agrees to indemnify owners of American vessel, William P. Frye.

Great Britain announces that it will requisition the Wilhelmina's cargo and reimburse the owners for the delay.

The Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine without warning off the coast of Ireland. More than 100 Americans lost their lives, May 7.

The United States protests the submarine policy which resulted in the sinking of the Lusitania and states that she expects Germany to disavow such acts and take steps to prevent their recurrence, and declares that the United States will not be expected to omit any word or act necessary to maintain the rights of its citizens, May 13.

Germany in a reply to the American note regarding submarine warfare against merchant ships, seeks to establish a common basis of facts regarding the status of the Lusitania and reserves final statement of the German position until an answer is received, May 28.

Germany officially acknowledges that the Gilflight was sunk by a German submarine, but that the commander did not see the American flag until the order to fire had been given.

The United States in reply to Germany's note of May 28 maintains that the sinking of passenger ships by German submarines without warning violates principles of humanity and asks for assurances that measures will be adopted to safeguard American ships and American lives.

Germany pledges to the United States safety to its vessels in the war zone if specially marked and agrees to permit the United States to place its flag on four enemy passenger steamers to facilitate American travel.

Germany replies to the American note of June 26 and states that a German prize court held that the sinking of the William P. Frye was justifiable, but that the owners would be indemnified, July 30.

Upon the invitation of the United States the diplomatic representatives at Washington of six Latin-American republics meet with the American secretary of state to consider means for ending the trouble in Mexico, Aug. 5-6.

Because of increased disturbances in Hayti, American naval officers extend their control in the island, Aug. 14.

The United States replies to Austria's protest against sale of war supplies for use of the enemies of Austria and Germany, claiming that the United States must recognize the right of a belligerent to purchase munitions from neutrals.

General Carranza rejects the peace proposals of the United States and the Central and South American diplomats.

A treaty between the United States and Hayti signed which provides for American supervision of Haytian finances and constabulary.

At a conference of the American secretary of state and the representatives of Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala it is agreed to recognize the Mexican faction which at the end of three weeks has best demonstrated its ability to maintain order.

Germany declares that hereafter liners will not be sunk without warning.

The United States asks Austria to recall its ambassador, Dr. Dumba, because of his connection with a movement to cripple American industries engaged in the manufacture of munitions for the allies.

Germany informs the United States that she will not destroy American vessels carrying conditional contraband.

The allies secure a loan of $500,000,000, it being agreed that the money remain in the United States to be used only in the payment of commodities.

Germany disavows act of submarine commander who sank the Arabic.

The United States formally recognizes Carranza as leader of the dominant faction in Mexico, Oct. 19.

The Ancona, an Italian steamer with above 400 passengers on board, some of whom are Americans, sunk by a submarine.

Our government, in the Hocking case, informs the owners of ships flying the American flag that it cannot guarantee against capture at sea; it can only see that they have a fair hearing in the prize court after the capture. If they carry contraband they do so at their own risk of capture.

The United States declares an embargo on the exportation of arms to Mexico, except to territory controlled by the Carranza forces, Oct. 20.

The state department announces that it has requested the immediate recall of Boy-Ed and Von Papen, the naval and military attaches of the German embassy, for improper activities, Dec. 3.

Henry Ford sails with more than 150 guests to visit neutral countries in Europe and endeavor to bring about an immediate end of the war, Dec. 4.

1916

The German ambassador gives formal assurance that German submarine activity in the Mediterranean will be conducted in accordance with the rules of international law.

Senate ratifies treaty with Hayti by which the United States assumes a protectorate over the republic, taking charge of the finances and guarding its territorial integrity.

Attack of Villista soldiers on Columbus, New Mexico, on March 9, in which seventeen Americans and 100 of the invaders were killed.

The United States agrees to allow the forces of General Carranza to enter American territory, when necessary, in pursuit of bandits, in return for the unopposed entrance of American troops into Mexico in pursuit of Villa.

A military expedition to punish Villa enters Mexico.

Secretary Lansing notifies the Central and South American republics that if the United States goes to war in Mexico it will not be with the idea of intervention, the entire aim being to protect and defend the border, June 21.

Note received from Carranza in which he yields to the demands of the United States, July 4.

The Mexican commission meets to consider the political, financial and diplomatic difficulties existing between the two countries.

Brazil and the United States exchange ratifications of a treaty providing for investigation of disputes before appealing to arms.

In reply to President Wilson's peace note Germany proposes an immediate peace conference, but does not state terms, Dec. 26.

The president learns that the allies reject the peace proposals of Germany.

1917

President Wilson receives word that the German government regards the allies' reply to their "peace" proposal to bar further peace discussion.

The American-Mexican commission dissolves after sessions covering a period of four months without having accomplished anything definite, Jan. 15.

Washington receives the German note prescribing unrestricted warfare at sea after Feb. 1. All previous U-boat pledges to the United States are recalled, Jan. 31.

In a note similar to the one sent from Berlin, Austria-Hungary declares for intensified naval warfare as proposed by Germany, Feb. 1.

The president in an address to a joint session of Congress announces that the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, has been given his passports and that Ambassador Gerard has been recalled from Germany, Feb. 2.

Spain takes over the American diplomatic interests in Berlin as Ambassador Gerard orders all American consulates in Germany closed, Feb. 3.

The Pershing expedition returns to the United States, marking the end of ten months' stay of 12,000 American troops sent to Mexico to punish the bandit Villa, Feb. 5.

The president informs the Senate that the government is in possession of authentic documents proving that Germany intrigued to ally Japan and Mexico with her in war with United States, March 1.

The United States decides to place an armed guard on all American merchant vessels sailing through the areas barred by Germany, March 12.

German submarines sink three American steamships, March 17-18.

The United States extends formal recognition to the new government of Russia.

American steamer Aztex sunk without warning by a submarine.

Congress declares that a state of war exists with Germany, April 6.

German ships in American ports taken over by the United States.

Austria and Turkey sever diplomatic relations with United States.

English, French and Italian war missions visit the United States.

An American mission sent to Russia.

A Japanese mission visits the United States.

The amount of credit extended to the allies to date is $3,566,400,000.

An American war commission visits England.

The supreme war council of the allies holds first session at Versailles, Dec. 1.

1918

The president addresses Congress on America's program of world peace, Jan. 8.

American troops reported as occupying first-line trenches, Jan. 31.

American Red Cross war council reports appropriations totaling $77,843,000.

Major General Pershing, commander-in-chief, offers all the American forces in France for service "in the greatest battle in history."

General Ferdinand Foch is made commander-in-chief of the allied forces, March 29.

France's "Bastile day" is celebrated throughout the United States, July 13.

It is announced that there are 1,450,000 American soldiers in France, Italy and Russia and 1,550,000 others in home training camps.

The United States formally recognizes the Czecho-Slovaks.

Secretary Baker announces that more than 2,000,000 American soldiers have sailed for overseas service.

The Austro-Hungarian foreign minister asks the American secretary of state to intervene with the president in order that an immediate armistice may be concluded, Oct. 29.

The United States formally recognizes the Polish army.

Armistice signed, Germany surrenders, Nov. 11.

Demobilization of American army begins, Nov. 18.

1919

The supreme war council, meeting at Paris and attended by President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the premiers and foreign ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy, together with Marshal Foch and military representatives, begins actual consideration of peace terms, Jan. 12.

President Wilson explains to the peace conference the plan for a league of nations and then leaves to attend the closing sessions of the American Congress, Feb. 14.

The organizing committee of the league of nations holds its first meeting, May 5.

The second Pan-American commercial congress opens in Washington, June 6.

Peace treaty signed, June 28.

"Is it, O man, with such discordant noises,
With such accursed instruments as these,
Thou drownest Nature's sweet and kindly voices,
And jarrest the Celestial harmonies?

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals and forts

"Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease;
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say, 'Peace!'

"Peace and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies!
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise."

"There will come that day when the world will say: This American that we thought was full of contrary counsels now speaks with the great volume of the heart's accord; and the great heart of America has behind it the supreme moral force of righteousness and of hope for the liberty of mankind."

—President Wilson.

CHRONOLOGY—PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE WORLD WAR

(Adapted from "War Cyclopedia," published by the committee on public information, Washington, D. C. Events which especially concern the United States are put in black type.)

1914

June 28 Murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Serajevo.
July 5 Conference at Potsdam.
July 23 Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia.
July 28 Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia
July 31 German ultimatums to Russia and France.
Aug. 1 Germany declares war on Russia and invades Luxemburg.
Aug. 2 German ultimatum to Belgium, demanding a free passage for her troops across Belgium.
Aug 3 Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4-26 Most of Belgium overrun: Liege occupied (Aug. 9); Brussels (Aug. 20); Namur (Aug. 24).
Aug. 4 Great Britain declares war on Germany.
Aug. 4 President Wilson proclaims neutrality of United States.
Aug 6 Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
Aug. 12 France and Great Britain declare war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 16 British expeditionary force landed in France.
Aug. 18 Russia invades East Prussia.
Aug. 21-23 Battle of Mons-Charleroi. Dogged retreat of French and British in the face of the German invasion
Aug. 23 Japan declares war on Germany.
Aug. 23 Tsingtau (Kiaochow) bombarded by Japanese.
Aug. 25-Dec. 15. Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken (Sept.2); Przemysl besieged (Sept 16 to Oct. 15, and again after Nov. 12). Dec. 4, Russians 3½ miles from Cracow.
Aug. 26 Germans destroy Louvain in Belgium.
Aug. 26 Allies conquer Togo in Africa.
Aug. 26-31 Russians defeated in battle of Tannenberg.
Aug. 28 British naval victory of Helgioland bight in North sea.
Aug. 31 Name of St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd.
Sept. 5 Great Britain, France and Russia agree not to make peace separately.
Sept. 6-10 First battle of the Marne.
Sept. 7 Germans take Maubeuge in Northern France.
Sept. 11 Australians take German New Guinea, etc.
Sept. 12-17 Battle of the Aisne.
Sept. 16 Russians driven from East Prussia.
Sept. 22 Three British armored cruisers sunk by a submarine.
Sept. 27 Invasion of German Southwest Africa by General Botha.
Oct. 9 Germans occupy Antwerp, the chief port of Belgium.
Oct. 16-28 Battle of the Yser, in Flanders, Belgium. Belgians and French halt German advance.
Oct. 17-Nov. 15 Battle of Flanders, near Ypres, saving channel ports.
Oct. 21-28 German armies driven back in Poland.
Oct. 28-Dec. 8 De Wet's rebellion in British South Africa.
Oct. 29 Turkish warship bombards Odessa, Russia.
Nov. 1 German naval victory off the coast of Chile.
Nov. 3-5 Russia, France and Great Britain declare war on Turkey.
Nov. 7 Fall of Tsingtau (Kiaochow) to the Japanese and British.
Nov. 10-Dec. 14 Austrian invasion of Serbia.
Nov. 10 German cruiser Emden destroyed in Indian ocean.
Nov. 21 Basra, on Persian gulf, occupied by British.

Dec. 8 British naval victory off the Falkland islands.
Dec. 16 German warships bombard towns on east coast of England.
Dec. 17 Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate, under a sultan.
Dec. 24 First German air raid on England.

1915

Jan. 1-Feb. 15 Russians attempt to cross the Carpathians.
Jan. 24 British naval victory of Dogger Bank in North sea.
Jan. 25-Feb. 12 Russians again invade East Prussia, but are defeated in the battle of the Mazurian lakes.
Jan. 28 American merchantman William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser.
Feb. 4 Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British isles after Feb. 18.
Feb. 10 United States note holding German government to a "strict accountability" for destruction of American lives or vessels.
Feb. 19 Anglo-French squadron bombard Dardanneles forts.
March 1 Announcement of British "blockade" of Germany.
March 10 British capture Neuve Chapelle in Northern France.
March 22 Russians capture Przemysl in Galicia.
April 17-May 17 Battle of Ypres. First use of poison gas.
April 25 Allied troops land on the Gallipoli peninsula.
April 30 Germans invade the Baltic provinces of Russia.
May 1 American steamship Gulflight sunk by German submarine; two Americans lost.
May 2 Battle of the Dunajec. Russians defeated by the Germans and Austrians and forced to retire from the Carpathians.
May 7 British liner Lusitania sunk by German submarine (1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans).
May 9-June Battle of Artois, or Festubert (in France, north of Arras). Small gains by the allies.
May 13 American note protests against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania. Other notes June 9, July 21; German replies May 28, July 8, Sept. 1.
May 23 Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.
May 25 American steamship Nebraskan attacked by submarine.
June 3 Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
June 9 Monfalcone occupied by Italians.
June 22 The Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg in Galicia.
July 2 Naval action between Russians and Germans in the Baltic.
July 9 Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.
July 12-Sept. 18 German conquest of Russian Poland; capture of Warsaw (Aug. 5), Kovno (Aug. 17), Brest-Litovsk (Aug. 25), Vilna (Sept. 18).
Aug. 19 British liner Arabic sunk by submarines (44 victims, 2 Americans).
Aug. 21 Italy declares war on Turkey.
Sept. 1 The German ambassador Von Bernstorff gives assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning.
Sept 8 United States demands recall of Austro-Hungarian ambassador, Dr. Dumba.
Sept. 25-Oct. French offensive in Champagne fails to break through German lines.
Sept. 27 Small British progress at Loos, near Lens.
Oct. 4 Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
Oct. 5 Allied forces land at Salonica, at the invitation of Greek government.
Oct. 5 German government regrets and disavows sinking of Arabic and is prepared to pay indemnities.
Oct. 6-Dec. 2 Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest of Serbia; fall of Belgrade (Oct. 9), Nish (Nov. 1), Monastir (Dec. 2).
Oct. 13 Germans execute the English nurse, Edith Cavill, for aiding Belgians to escape from Belgium.
Oct. 14 Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
Oct. 15-19 Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy declare war against Bulgaria.
Nov. 10-April Russian forces advance into Persia as a result of pro-German activities there.
Dec. 1 British under General Townshend retreat from near Bagdad to Kut-el-Amara.

Dec. 3 United States government demands recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, attaches of the German embassy.
Dec. 6 Germans capture Ipek, in Montenegro.
Dec. 15 Sir Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French in command of the British army in France.
Dec. 19 British forces withdraw from parts of Gallipoli peninsula.

1916

Jan. 8 Evacuation of Gallipoli completed.
Jan. 13 Fall of Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.
Feb. 10 Germany notifies neutral powers that armed merchant ships will be treated as warships and will be sunk without warning.
Feb. 15 Secretary Lansing states that by international law commercial vessels have right to carry arms in self-defense.
Feb. 16 Germany sends note acknowledging her liability in Lusitania affair.
Feb. 16 Russians take Erzerum in Turkish Armenia.
Feb. 16 Kamerun (Africa) conquered.
Feb. 21-July Battle of Verdun.
Feb. 24 President Wilson in letter to Senator Stone refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships.
March 8 Germany declares war on Portugal.
March 24 French steamer Sussex is torpedoed without warning.
April 18 Russians capture Trebizond in Turkey.
April 18 United States note declaring that she will sever diplomatic relations unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare.
April 24-May 1 Insurrection in Ireland.
April 29 General Townshend surrenders at Kut-el-Amara.
May 4 Germany's conditional pledge not to sink merchant ships without warning.
May 14-June 3 Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.
May 19 Russians join British on the Tigris.
May 24 Conscription bill becomes a law in Great Britain.
May 31 Naval battle off Jutland in North sea.
June 4-30 Russian offensive in Galicia and Bukowina.
June 5 Lord Kitchener drowned.
July 1-Nov. 17 Battle of the Somme.
July 27 Germans execute Captain Fryatt, an Englishman, for having defended his merchant ship by ramming the German submarine that was about to attack it.
Aug. 9 Italians capture Gorizia.
Aug. 27 Italy declares war on Germany.
Aug. 27-Jan. 15 Roumania enters war on the side of the allies and most of the country is overrun. (Fall of Bucharest, Dec. 6.)
Oct. 7 German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger steamer Stephano (Oct. 8).
Nov. 19 Monastir retaken by allies (chiefly Serbians).

Nov. 29 United States protests against Belgian deportations.
Dec. 6 Lloyd George succeeds Asquith as British prime minister.
Dec. 12 German peace offer. Refused (Dec. 30) as "empty and insincere."
Dec. 18 President Wilson's peace note. Germany replies evasively (Dec. 26). Entente allies' reply (Jan. 10) demands "restorations, reparation, indemnities."

1917

Jan. 10 The allied governments state their terms of peace.
Jan. 31 Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare in specified zones.
Feb. 3 United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
Feb. 24 Kut-el-Amara taken by British under General Maude.
Feb. 26 President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.
Feb. 28 "Zimmermann note" published.
March 11 Bagdad captured by British under General Maude.
March 11-15 Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar Nicholas II

(March 15). Provisional government formed by Constitutional Democrats under Prince Lvov.

March 12 **United States announces that an armed guard will be placed on all American merchant vessels sailing through the war zone.**

March 17-19 Retirement of Germans to the "Hindenburg line."

March 24 **Minister Brand Whitlock and American relief commission withdrawn from Belgium.**

April 2 **President Wilson asks congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany.**

April 6 **United States declares war on Germany.**

April 8 **Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.**

April 9-May 14 British successes in battle of Arras (Vimy Ridge taken April 9).

April 16-May 6 French successes in battle of the Aisne, between Soissons and Rheims.

April 21 **Turkey severs relations with United States.**

May 4 **American destroyers begin co-operation with British navy in war zone.**

May 15-Sept. 15 Great Italian offensive on Isonzo front.

May 15 General Petain succeeds General Nivelle as commander-in-chief of the French armies.

May 18 **President Wilson signs selective service act.**

June 7 British blow up Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, and capture 7,500 German prisoners.

June 10 Italian offensive in Trentino.

June 12 King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate.

June 26 **First American troops reach France.**

June 29 Greece enters war against Germany and her allies.

July 1 Russian army, led in person by Kerensky, the minister of war, begins an offensive in Galicia, ending in disastrous retreat (July 19-Aug. 3).

July 20 Kerensky succeeds Prince Lvov as premier of Russia.

July 30 Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Second mutiny Sept. 2.

July 31-Nov. Battle of Flanders (Passchendaele Ridge); British successes.

Aug. 15 Peace proposals of Pope Benedict published (dated Aug. 1). **United States replies Aug. 27:** Germany and Austria, Sept. 21.

Aug. 15 Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.

Aug. 19-24 New Italian drive on the Isonzo front.

Aug. 20-24 French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.

Sept. 3 Riga captured by Germans.

Sept. 8 **Luxburg dispatches ("Spurlos versenki") published by United States.**

Sept. 15 Russia proclaimed a republic.

Oct. 17 Russians defeated in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga.

Oct. 14-Dec. Great German-Austrian invasion of Italy. Italian line shifted to Piave river.

Oct. 26 Brazil declares war on Germany.

Nov. 2 Germans retreat from the Chemin des Dames in France.

Nov. 3 **First clash of American with German soldiers.**

Nov. 7 Overthrow of Kerensky and provisional government of Russia by the bolsheviki.

Nov. 13 Clemenceau succeeds Ribot as French premier.

Nov. 20-Dec. 13 Battle of Cambrai.

Nov. 29 First plenary session of the interallied conference in Paris. Sixteen nations represented. **Colonel E. M. House, chairman of American delegation.**

Dec. 3 Conquest of German East Africa completed.

Dec. 6 **United States destroyer Jacob Jones sunk by submarine, with loss of over 60 American men.**

Dec. 6 Explosion on munitions vessel wrecks Halifax.

Dec. 7 **United States declares war on Austria-Hungary.**

Dec. 10 Jerusalem captured by British.

Dec. 23 Peace negotiations opened at Brest-Litovsk between bolshevik government and central powers.

Dec. 28 **President Wilson takes over the control of railroads.**

Jan. 1 British hospital ship Rewa torpedoed and sunk in English channel.
Jan. 8 **President Wilson sets forth peace program of the United States.**
Jan. 18 Russian constituent assembly meets in Petrograd.
Jan. 19 The bolsheviki dissolve the Russian assembly.
Jan. 28 Revolution begins in Finland; fighting between "White Guards" and "Red Guards."
Jan. 28-29 Big German air raid on London.
Jan. 30 German air raid on Paris.
Feb. 3 **American troops officially announced to be on the Lorraine front near Toul.**
Feb. 5 British transport Tuscania, **with 2,179 American troops on board torpedoed and sunk; 211 American soldiers lost.**
Feb. 9 Ukrainia makes peace with Germany.
Feb. 10 The bolsheviki order demobilization of the Russian army.
Feb. 14 Bolo Pasha condemned for treason against France; executed April 16.
Feb. 17 Cossack General Kaledines commits suicide. Collapse of Cossack revolt against the bolsheviki.
Feb. 18-March 3 Russo-German armistice declared at an end by Germany; war resumed. Germans occupy Dvinsk, Minsk and other cities.
Feb. 21 German troops land in Finland.
Feb. 23 Turkish troops drive back the Russians in the northeast (Trebizond taken Feb. 26, Erzerum, March 14).
March 2 German and Ukrainian troops defeat the bolsheviki near Kief in Ukrainia.
March 3 Bolsheviki sign peace treaty with Germany at Brest-Litovsk. Ratified by soviet congress at Moscow March 15.
March 7 Finland and Germany sign a treaty of peace.
March 10 **Announcement that American troops are occupying trenches at four different points on French front.**
March 11 **First wholly American raid, made in sector north of Toul, meets with success.**
March 11 Great German air raid on Paris by more than fifty planes.
March 13 German troops occupy Odessa on Black sea.
March 21-April 1 First German drive of the year, on 50-mile front, extending to Montdidier.
April 9-18 Second German drive, on a 30-mile front, between Ypres and Arras.
May 6 Roumania signs peace treaty with the central powers.
May 7 Nicaragua declares war on Germany and her allies.
May 9-10 British naval force attempts to block Ostend harbor.
May 14 Caucasus proclaims itself an independent state; but the Turks overrun the southern part and take Baku Sept. 19.
May 21 British transport Moldavia sunk, **with loss of 53 American soldiers.**
May 24 **Major General March appointed chief of staff, with rank of general.**
May 24 Costa Rica declares war on the central powers.
May 25-June **German submarines appear off American coast and sink 19 coastwise vessels, including Porto Rico liner Carolina, with loss of 16 lives.**
May 27-June 1 Third German drive, capturing the Chemin des Dames and reaching the Marne river east of Chateau-Thierry. **American marines aid French at Chateau-Thierry.**
May 28 **American forces near Montdidier capture village of Cantigny and hold it against numerous counter-attacks.**
May 31 **United States transport President Lincoln sunk by U-boat while on her way to the United States; 23 lives lost.**
June 9-16 Fourth German drive, on 20-mile front east of Montdidier, makes only small gains.
June 10 Italian naval forces sink one Austrian dreadnaught and damage another in the Adriatic.
June 11 **American marines take Belleau wood, with 800 prisoners.**
June 14 Turkish troops occupy Tabriz, Persia.
June 15 **General March announces that there are 800,000 American troops in France.**
June 15-July 6 Austrian offensive against Italy fails, with heavy losses.

June 21 Official statement that American forces hold 39 miles of French front in six sectors.

June 27 British hospital ship Llandovery Castle is torpedoed off Irish coast, with loss of 234 lives. Only 24 survived.

July 10 Italians and French take Berat in Albania.

July 13 Czecho-Slovak troops occupy Irkutsk in Siberia.

July 15-18 Anglo-American forces occupy strategic positions on the Murman coast in Northwestern Russia.

July 15-18 Fifth German drive extends three miles south of the Marne, but east of Rheims makes no gain.

July 16 Ex-Czar Nicholas executed by bolshevik authorities.

July 18-Aug. 4 Second battle of the Marne, beginning with Foch's counter-offensive between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry. French and Americans drive the Germans back from the Marne

July 22 Honduras declares war on Germany.

July 27 American troops arrive on the Italian front.

July 31 President Wilson takes over telegraph and telephone systems.

Aug. 2 Allies occupy Archangel in Northern Russia.

Aug 8-Sept. Allies attack successfully near Montdidier and continue the drive until the Germans are back at the Hindenburg line, giving up practically all the ground they had gained this year.

Aug. 15 American troops land in Eastern Siberia.

Sept. 3 The United States recognizes the Czecho-Slovak government.

Sept. 12-13 Americans take the St. Mihiel salient near Metz.

Sept. 15 Allied army begins campaign against Bulgarians.

Sept. 16 President Wilson receives an Austrian proposal for a peace conference and refuses it.

Sept. 22 Great victory of British and Arabs over Turks in Palestine.

Sept. 26 Americans begin a drive in the Meuse valley.

Sept. 30 Bulgaria withdraws from the war.

Oct. 1 St. Quentin (on the Hindenburg line) taken by the French.

Oct. 1 Damascus captured by the British.

Oct. 3 King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates.

Oct. 3 Lens taken by the British.

Oct. 4 Germany asks President Wilson for an armistice and peace negotiations; other notes Oct. 12, 20, etc.; similar notes from Austria-Hungary, Oct. 7, and from Turkey, Oct. 12. Wilson's replies, Oct. 8, 14, 18, 23.

Oct. 7 Beirut taken by a French fleet.

Oct. 8 Cambrai taken by the British.

Oct. 13 Laon taken by the French.

Oct. 17 Ostend taken by the Belgians.

Oct. 17 Lille taken by the British.

Oct. 24-Nov. 4 Allied forces (chiefly Italians) under General Diaz win a great victory on the Italian front.

Oct. 26 Aleppo taken by the British. Oct. 31 Turkey surrenders.

Nov. 1 Serbian troops enter Belgrade after regaining nearly all of Serbia.

Nov. 3 Trieste and Trent occupied by Italian forces.

Nov. 4 Surrender of Austria-Hungary.

Nov. 5 President Wilson notifies Germany that General Foch has been authorized by the United States and the allies to communicate the terms of an armistice.

Nov. 6 Mutiny of German sailors at Kiel, followed by mutinies, revolts and revolutions at other German cities.

Nov. 7 Americans take Sedan. Nov. 9 British take Maubeuge.

Nov. 9 Abdication of the German Emperor William II and the crown prince; they flee to Holland Nov. 10.

Nov. 11 Armistice signed; Germany surrenders.

Estimated cost, $200,000,000,000.

American casualties in the war were announced as: Killed in action, 28,363; died of wounds, 12,101; died of disease, 16,034; died of other causes, 1,980; missing in action, not known to be prisoners, 14,190; severely wounded, 54,751; other wounded, 135,204. Total casualties, 262,623.

Estimated by the American war department that the war caused the death of 7,354,000 soldiers—62 per cent of loss being among the allies.

"The history of the world is not intelligible apart from the government of the world."

"Society can no more exist without government, in one form or another, than man without society." —Calhoun.

"It is the function of civil government to make it easy to do what is right and rifficult to do wrong." —Gladstone.

"Government is the power of all, delegated to a chosen number, with a view to the conservation of the rights of each and the defense of such rights against the encroachments of any."

"The American Union is a Commonwealth of commonwealths, a Republic of republics, a State which, while one, is nevertheless composed of other states even more essential to its existence than it is to theirs." —Bryce.

"Politics in its best and highest meaning may be defined as the science and practice of government having for its functions and purposes the promotion of the peace and safety of a state or nation, and the promotion of its welfare."
—Cleveland.

"Everyone ought to find time to learn the principal features of the government under which he lives and to get some inkling of the way in which these governments have come into existence and of the causes which have made them what they are." —Fiske.

"The good citizen must in the first place recognize what he owes his fellow citizens. If he is worthy to live in a free republic he must keep before his eyes his duty to the nation of which he forms a part. He must keep himself informed and he must think for himself on all of the great questions of the day."
—Roosevelt.

AN OUTLINE ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

Legislative: (The law-making power)

(Article 1, Sec. 1: All legislative power granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.)

Congress—The Senate. House of Representatives.

Executive: (The law-enforcing power)

(Article II, Sec. 1: The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America.)

President, aided by—
Cabinet, viz.: Heads of the executive departments, and
United States marshals and deputies.

Judicial: (The law-interpreting power)

(Article III, Sec. 1: The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time establish.)

The supreme court,
Inferior federal courts.

The Legislative Department

Congress—Consists of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Duration—The term of each Congress is two years, beginning March 4 of the odd numbered years.

Sessions—Regular, annual, beginning first Monday in December First designated as the long session and second as the short session. Special—Convenes at call of the president.

Membership—Each house is judge of election and qualifications of its own members.

Powers—Art.(I, sec. 8) Has general powers of legislation—

1. Congress shall have power to law and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin and fix the value of weights and measures.
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.
7. To establish postoffices and postroads.
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations.
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal and make laws concerning captures on land and water.
12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money for that use shall be for a longer term than two years.
13. To provide and maintain a navy.
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.
16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.
17. To exercise exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful buildings; and
18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitutio nin the government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof.

Prohibitions (Article I, Sec. 9)—

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.
2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.
3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.
4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.
5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.
6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular account of receipts and expenditures shall be published from time to time.
7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

The Senate—

Number—Two from each state, 96.

Elected—(See 17th amendment)—By popular vote in their respective states.

Term—Six years, one-third being elected every two years.

Eligibility—A citizen of the United States for at least nine years. A resident of the state. Minimum age, 30 years.

Salary—Fixed by law, $7,500 a year.

Powers—Elects a president pro tempore of the Senate and its other officers, except its presiding officer, the vice president.
Confirms or rejects nominations made by the president.
Ratifies or rejects treaties made with foreign powers.
Elects vice president if regular election fails.
Acts as a court for the trial of impeachments.
Is a co-ordinate branch of the legislative department.

House of Representatives—

Number—Four hundred thirty-five members.
Ratio, one representative for every 212,407 persons.

Elected—By the voters of their respective congressional districts.

Term—Two years, the entire House being elected every two years.

Eligibility—A citizen of United States for at least seven years.
Resident of the state represented. Minimum age, 25 years.

Salary—Fixed by law, $7,500 a year.

Powers—Elects its speaker and other officers.

Elects a president if regular election falls.

Prosecutes impeachments before the Senate.

Originates all bills for raising revenue.

Is a co-ordinate branch of the legislative department.

The Executive Department

The President—

Elected—By electors chosen by the people (See Const. Art. II, Sec. 1) or by House of Representativves. (Clause 2 and Amendment XII.)

Term of Office—Four years, may be re-elected.

Eligibility—A natural-born citizen.
Resident of United States at least 14 years. Minimum age, 35 years.

Salary—Fixed by law, $75,000 a year (and $25,000 traveling expenses).

Powers and Duties—Commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

Communicates with Congress by messages and addresses.

Approves or disapproves acts of Congress.

Makes treaties with advice and consent of Senate

Appoints public officials with advice and consent of Senate.

Commissions public officers of the United States.

May grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against United States.

Appoints all federal judges with advice and consent of the Senate.

Vice President—

Elected—By electors chosen by the people, or by the Senate.

Term of Office—Four years.

Salary—Fixed by law, $12,000 a year.

Eligibility—Same as required of president.

Duty—Is presiding officer of Senate.

Presidential Succession—In case of death, resignation or removal or inability of president the vice president takes his place.
After the vice president heads of the executive department succeed in the order named below.

The Cabinet—

Composition—The heads of the executive departments.

Appointed—By the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Term of Office—At the pleasure of the president.

Salary—Fixed by law, $12,000 a year for each member.

Executive Departments

Department of State—Has charge of foreign affairs.

Department of Treasury—Has charge of fiscal affairs.

Department of War—Has charge of army and military affairs.

Department of Justice—Has charge of legal affairs.

Postoffice Department—Has charge of postal affairs

Naval Department—Has charge of the navy and naval affairs.

Department of the Interior—Has charge of domestic affairs, including public lands, pensions, patents, copyrights, etc.

Department of Agriculture—Has charge of agricultural affairs.

Department of Commerce—Has charge of commercial interests, the census, etc.

Department of Labor—Has charge of labor interests, working conditions, etc.

Note

Acts of Congress Become Law—

When signed by the president, or

By his failure to make objection in writing (veto) within ten days after any act is submitted to him, unless Congress by adjournment within that time prevents its return; but

Congress has power to enact a law over the president's veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Judicial Department

Supreme Court—
- Members—One chief justice and eight associate justices.
- Term—For life, or during good behavior.
- Salaries—Chief justice, $15,000 a year; associate justices, $14,500 a year.
- Terms of Court—One each year, beginning on the second Monday in October. Court is held in Washington.
- Jurisdiction—Original. In all cases in which a state is a party.
  In all cases affecting ambassadors, ministers and consuls.
  Original jurisdiction unless otherwise provided by special act.

Inferior Courts—
- Jurisdiction—
  In cases between citizens of different states.
  In cases in which the United States is a party.
  In cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.
  In trials for crimes against the United States; but the trial for crimes must be by jury and must be held in the state where the crime was committed.
- Appeals—Appeals may be made to the supreme court in all cases of law and equity with such exceptions as Congress has made.
- Kinds—
  - Circuit Court of Appeals—
    - Number—One in each judicial circuit (nine).
    - Judges—Three, selected from circuit and district courts, and one justice of United States supreme court.
    - Organized—In 1891, to relieve the supreme court in appellate cases.
    - Jurisdiction—Cases appealed from the district courts and not taken directly to the supreme court are reviewed in these courts. Decision is final in some cases as in those involving criminal, admiralty, revenue and patent law; but in all other cases may be carried to supreme court either by appeal or on writ of error.
  - District Courts—
    - Number—At least one in every state. Now 78 districts and 92 judges.
    - Salary—$7,000 a year.
    - Judges—One or more for each district.
      - To each court is also assigned a district attorney who represents the United States and also a marshal who executes the decisions.
    - Jurisdiction—Is original.
      - Covers a multitude of cases from those of minor importance to the final decision of prize cases.
  - Court of Claims—
    - Number—One, created in 1855. Holds annual sessions in Washington.
    - Judges—One chief justice and four associates.
    - Salary—Chief justice, $6,500; associates, $6,000 each annually.
    - Jurisdiction—Claims against the United States, including all claims which may be referred to it by Congress.
  - Court of Customs Appeals—
    - Number—One (Acts of 1909 and 1910).
    - Judges—One presiding judge and four associates.
    - Salary—Each judge gets $7,000 annually
    - Jurisdiction—Hears appeals from the decisions of officers engaged in collecting the customs tax.
- Additional Courts—In addition to the above courts Congress has established courts of local jurisdiction, as follows:
  - Court of Appeals for District of Columbia—
    Has one chief justice and two associate justices.
- Supreme Court for District of Columbia—
  Has one chief justice and five associate justices.
  - United States Court in Organized Territories—
    - One chief justice and seven associate justices appointed by the president for four years.
  - District Court for Alaska—Consists of three judges.
  - Special United States Courts—In Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Phillippines.

"States make up the mass, the body, the organic stuff of the government of the country. To them is intrusted our daily welfare." —Woodrow Wilson.

OUTLINES FOR STUDY OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Note—As an introduction to state government the student should read and study carefully the constitution of his own state and then complete the following suggestive outline.

Name of state here.

Previous status—
Date of admission—
Adopted present constitution
Departments of government—
  Legislative, consists of
  Executive, consists of
  Judicial, consists of
Historical summary—

State Institutions

Name of—
Located at—
Purpose of—

The Legislative Department

State Senate:
  Number of members—
  Qualifications—
  How chosen—
  Length of term of office—
  Amount of bonds required—
  Salary—
  Duties—

Lower House:
  Number of members—
  Qualifications—
  How chosen—
  Length of term of office—
  Amount of bonds required—
  Salary—
  Duties—

The Executive Department

Governor:
  Present incumbent—
  Qualifications—
  How chosen—
  Length of term of office—
  Bond required—
  Salary—
  Duties—

Judicial Department—
  Make list of state courts and give number of judges in each one, term of office, salary, etc.

State and Local Officers

State Government:
  Office—
  How chosen—
  When chosen—
  Term—
  Salary—
  Duties—

Town Government:
  Office—
  How chosen—
  When chosen—
  Term—
  Salary—
  Duties—

County Government:
  Office—
  How chosen—
  When chosen—
  Term—
  Salary—
  Duties—

Township Government:
  Office—
  How chosen—
  When chosen—
  Term—
  Salary—
  Duties—

TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES

Original area at beginning of National period in sq. mi.,	827,000
Louisiana Purchase: 1803; from France; for $15,000,000	1,032,790
Florida: 1819. Ceded by Spain for $5,000,000;	58,680
Texas: 1845. By annexation,	265,896
Oregon Country: By discovery and exploration, confirmed by treaty with Great Britain	288,700
Mexican Cession: 1848. From Mexico, by conquest	522,568
Gadsden Purchase: 1853. From Mexico; for $10,000,000,	45,435
Alaska: 1867. From Russia, by purchase for $7,200,000,	590,884
Hawaii: 1898. By annexation, was independent	6,449
Porto Rico: 1899. From Spain, by conquest	3,435
Guam: 1899. From Spain, by conquest	150
Philippines: 1899. From Spain, conquest and purchase; $20,000,000;	130,000
Tutuila, etc., of Samoan group: 1900. By treaty with England and Germany	500

Area of U. S. in 1900, including all dependencies, 3,750,000 sq. miles.

Area of the United States in 1789, 827,000 sq. miles.

Population of U. S. in 1910, including all dependencies, 101,415,412.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY DECADES.

1790	3,929,214	1850	23,191,876
1800	5,308,483	1860	31,443,321
1810	7,239,881	1870	38,558,371
1820	9,638,453	1880	50,155,783
1830	12,866,020	1890	62,622,250
1840	17,069,453	1900	76,303,387
		1910	101,415,412

Immigration into the United States in 1820 amounted to 8,385. In 1842 it had reached 104,565 a year. In 1854 the total was 427,833, but declined to 72,183 in 1862. With wide fluctuation in good and bad years it reached 1,026,449 in 1905. Five times since, the million mark has been passed, that in 1914 being 1,218,480. The immigration for the year ending June 30, 1915, fell to 326,700, and the emigration during the same period amounted to 204,074. The total immigration from 1820 to date amounts to 32,354,124.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Following is the electoral vote of the states based upon the apportionment of representatives made by congress under the census of 1910.

State	Vote	State	Vote	State	Vote	State	Vote
Alabama	12	Iowa	13	Nebraska	8	Rhode Island	5
Arizona	3	Kansas	10	Nevada	3	South Carolina	9
Arkansas	9	Kentucky	13	New Hampshire	4	South Dakota	5
California	13	Lousiana	10	New Jersey	14	Tennessee	12
Colorado	6	Maine	6	New Mexico	3	Texas	20
Connecticut	7	Maryland	8	New York	45	Utah	4
Delaware	3	Massachusetts	18	North Carolina	12	Vermont	4
Florida	6	Michigan	15	North Dakota	5	Virginia	12
Georgia	14	Minnesota	12	Ohio	24	Washington	7
Idaho	4	Mississippi	10	Oklahoma	10	West Virginia	8
Illinois	29	Missouri	18	Oregon	5	Wisconsin	13
Indiana	15	Montana	1	Pennsylvania	38	Wyoming	3
						Total	531

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS

Year	Senate		House of Representatives		Ratio of Representation
	Free States	Slave States	Feee States	Slave States	
1790	14	12	35	30	30,000
1793	16	14	57	48	33,000
1796	16	16	57	49	33,000
1803	18	16	76	65	33,000
1813	18	18	103	78	35,000
1816	20	18	103	78	35,000
1821	24	24	105	81	35,000
1823	24	24	123	90	40,000
1833	24	24	141	99	47,700
1837	26	26	142	100	47,700
1843	26	26	135	88	70,680
1848	30	30	140	91	70,680
1853	32	30	144	90	93,423
1860	36	30	117	90	94,423
1863	72		242		127,381
1873	76		293		131,425
1883	76		325		151,911
1893	88		356		173,901
1903	90		386		193,175
1909	92		391		193,291
1915	96		435		212,407

The number of representatives is fixed by Congress every ten years (Constitution, Art I, sect. 2). To find the electoral vote, add together the number of senators and representatives; e. g. the electoral vote in 1790 was 91. In 1912, 531.

TABLE OF THE PRESIDENTS

No.	President	State	Term of Office	By What Party Elected
1	George Washington	Virginia	Two terms; 1789-1797	Whole people
2	John Adams	Massachusetts	One term; 1797-1801	Federalists
3	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	Two terms; 1801-1809	Republicans
4	James Madison	Virginia	Two terms; 1809-1817	or Democratic.
5	James Monroe	Virginia	Two terms; 1817-1825	Republicans
6	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	One term; 1825-1829	House of Rep...
7	Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	Two terms; 1829-1837	Democrats
8	Martin Van Buren	New York	One term; 1837-1841	Democrats
9	William H. Harrison	Ohio	One month; 1841	Whigs
10	John Tyler	Virginia	3 yrs. 11 mos.; 1841-1845	Whigs
11	James K. Polk	Tennessee	One term; 1845-1849	Democrats
12	Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1 yr. 4 mos.; 1849, 1850	Whigs
13	Millard Fillmore	New York	2 yrs. 8 mos.; 1850-1853	Whigs
14	Franklin Pierce	N. Hampshire	One term; 1853-1857	Democrats
15	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	One term; 1857-1861	Democrats
16	Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1 term and 6 wk's; 1861-1865.	Republicans
17	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	3 yrs. 10½ mos.; 1865-1869	Republicans
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	Two terms; 1869-1877	Republicans
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	One term; 1877-1881	Republicans
20	James A. Garfield	Ohio	6 mos. 15 days; 1881	Republicans
21	Chester A. Arthur	New York	3 yrs. 5 mos. 15 days; 1881-'85.	Republicans
22	Grover Cleveland	New York	One term; 1885-1889	Democrats
23	Benjamin Harrison.	Indiana	One term; 1889-1893	Republicans
24	Grover Cleveland	New York	One term; 1893-1897	Democrats
25	William McKinley	Ohio	1 term, 7 mos.; 1897-1901	Republicans
26	Theodore Roosevelt.	New York	3 yrs. 5 mos.; 1901-1905	Democrats
27	Theodore Roosevelt.	New York	One term, 1905-1909	Republicans
28	W. H. Taft	Ohio	One term; 1909-1913	Republicans
29	Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey	1913	Republicans

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

1. John Jay of New York.....Sept. 26, 1789
2. John Rutledge, of South Carolina.....July 1, 1795
3. William Cushing, of Massachusetts.....Jan. 27, 1796
4. Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut.....Mar. 4, 1796
5. John Jay, of New York.....Dec. 19, 1800
6. John Marshall, of Virginia.....Jan. 27, 1801
7. Roger B. Taney, of Maryland.....Dec. 28, 1835
8. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.....Dec. 28, 1864
9. Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio.....Jan. 21, 1874
10. Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois.....Oct. 8, 1888
11. Edward D. White, of Louisiana.....Dec. 12, 1910

AMERICA

My country, 'tis of thee. Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died, Land of the pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side let freedom ring.

My native country, thee, Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love.
I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills like that above.

Let music swell the breeze and ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song.
Let mortal tongues awake, let all that breathe partake.
Let rocks their silence break,—Thy sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, to Thee, Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright, with freedom's holy light.
Protect us by Thy might, Great God, our king.

"In the beauty of the lilies,
Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom
That transfigures you and me.
As He died to make men holy'
Let us LIVE to make men free.

THE PRESENT CRISIS

Then to side with truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave men chooses, while the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified.
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.

'Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves
Of a legendary virtue carved upon our fathers' graves,
Worshippers of light ancestral make the present light a crime;—
Was the Mayflower launched by cowards, steered by men behind their time?
Turn those tracks toward Past or Future, that make Plymouth Rock sublime?

They were men of present valor, stalwart old iconoclasts,
Unconvinced by axe or gibbet that all virtue was the Past's;
But we make their truth our falsehood, thinking that hath made us free,
Hoarding it in mouldy parchments, while our tender spirits flee
The rude grasp of that great Impulse which drove them across the sea.

They have rights who dare maintain them; we are traitors to our sires,
Smothering in their holy ashes Freedom's new-lit altar-fires;
Shall we make their creed our jailor? Shall we, in our haste to slay,
From the tombs of the old prophets steal the funeral lamps away
To light up the martyr-fagots round the prophets of today?

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.

—Lowell.

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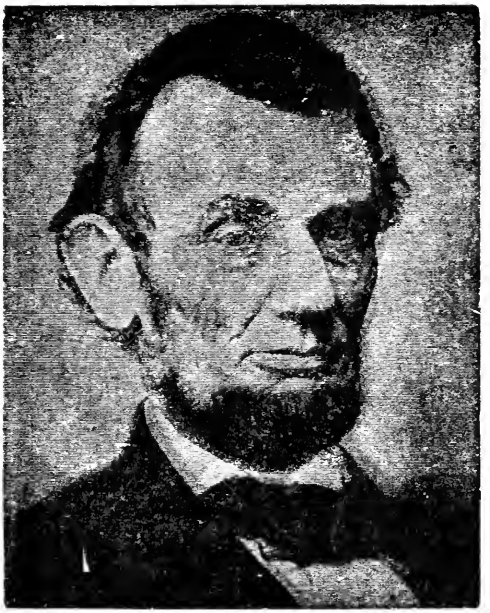

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have. I must stand with anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right, and part from him when he goes wrong."

The Immortal Declaration of Independence

JULY 4, 1776

WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience has shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

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